

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL and SPAIN, during
the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

THERE are two circumstances, in the commencement of a voyage, which generally produce the same effect upon the feelings of an English traveller; —the one, when his earnest gaze over the undulating expanse of water is withdrawn, disappointed in its search for the shore, which the last few hours had presented only as a dark spot in the horizon, while its remembrance perhaps forms the only bright one in his imagination; and the other, when he first finds himself in a land unendeared by any tender recollection, surrounded by faces in which his eye can trace no smile of welcome, and assailed by voices, and a language, to which his ear is unaccustomed.

The sensation of quitting a country, to which the ties of consanguinity and affection have given the endearing appellation of home, is to be equalled in gloom only by that which weighs upon the heart, as the foot first treads upon a shore where no such home is to be anticipated. Upon both these occasions a feeling of isolation creeps over the mind, and impresses it with a melancholy which is only to be conceived where it has been experienced.

The sight of bustle in which he has no interest,—the contemplation of features, beaming with none of those friendly congratulations, the hope of which so often appears to lessen the dangers and shorten the tedious hours of a voyage,—the half-understood sounds of a foreign language, which the unaccustomed ear can with difficulty substantiate to the imagination,—all conspire to remind the traveller that he is a forlorn wanderer, and to impress him

with the solitary feeling, that SELF must be his only consideration.

He whose country derives its limits from the arbitrary decrees of human power, or from the changeable rights of conquest, can never experience, at passing its boundaries, the force of that sensation which animates the breast of him who is doomed to trust himself to all the uncertainties and dangers of another element, before he can pass the barriers with which Nature has circled the shores of his birth-place.

“Tout est solennel (says Madame de Staël,) dans un voyage dont l'océan marque les premiers pas: il semble qu'un abîme s'entr'ouvre derrière vous, et que le retour pourrait devenir à jamais impossible.”

The traveller even clings to the ship which has transported him, as to a sort of relic of the country he has quitted; and parts with regret from the otherwise uninteresting companions of his voyage, only because their glances had rested together upon the cliffs of his native island.

All these sensations crowded upon my mind as I emerged from a mountain of fruit and vegetables (in the midst of which I had escaped the risque of being condemned to quarantine), and placed my foot upon the shores of Portugal at Belem; almost as much an object of curiosity to the idlers upon the strand, from being only covered with a light dressing-gown and slippers, as they were, to my untravelled eyes, from their swarthy complexions and uncouth costumes.

Powerful, however, as are the feelings I have attempted to describe, they soon become dissipated by the novelty and variety which every-where present themselves; and scarcely any place possesses

objects more calculated to draw the mind of a traveller from the contemplation of his solitude, than the scene which bursts upon his eye at the entrance of the Tagus.

The breakers almost covering Fort Bougie, and dashing against the walls of St. Julien, at the mouth of the river,—the antique tower of Belem, the venerable convent of St. Jerome, and the hills covered with Buenos Ayres and Lisbon on the left,—with the green waters of the Tagus dividing the city from the little village of Almeyda, and the blue mountains of the Alantejo on the right,—form altogether a scene too attractive to suffer the mind to dwell long upon any other sensations than those excited by its variety and beauty.

A procession of monks, issuing from the gothic portals of the convent, accompanied by the insignia of ecclesiastical parade; crowds of women, in their stiff white *lenzas* and large *capotes*; and men in huge cocked hats and capacious cloaks, hurrying to matins with their missals and rosaries in their hands; tailors in their red-striped jackets and long woollen caps; and soldiers, in their various uniforms,—all added life to the scene upon the shore; while ensigns of almost every kingdom of the globe, floating from the forest of masts which filled the Tagus, together with the native *feluccas* spreading their red sails, and scudding before the wind, animated the appearance of a river said to be capable of containing the united fleet of the whole world.

The moment my baggage was landed from the vessel, crowds of boatmen pressed their services to convey it, together with the "*Senhor Inglez*," to Lisbon. Amidst these numerous and noisy applications, the words "*Bout, senhor*," struck upon my ear in my own vulgar tongue. They were uttered by a boy, whose whole covering consisted of a loose pair of trowsers, girt round the waistband with a dirty kind of shawl; and, little as the Portuguese language permitted their resemblance to English, they went directly to the heart, and decided at once in favour of the applicant, who, seizing my *portmanteaux*, bore them in triumph to his boat, amidst the "*Malditos*" and "*Demonios*" of his companions.

In proceeding up the Tagus, under a line of public building which covers nearly the whole space of coast from Belem to the other extremity of Lisbon, the mind is impressed with splendid

ideas of that city, which are far from being realized by its interior.

Belem, Buenos Ayres, and Lisbon, occupy between two and three leagues to the left of the river, and are built on hills rising abruptly from the water's edge, and exhibiting streets of white houses, ranged one above the other, till they assume to the eye the appearance of a large amphitheatre; recalling to the mind of an Englishman the general appearance of Bath, seen from the road to Bristol, though not possessing the striking regularity of that beautiful city.

Amidst the whole of the buildings which are seen from the Tagus, the solitary dome of the Church of the Estrella* is the only one which gives any anticipation of architectural beauty; but the long range of warehouses, the magnificent quays, and various conveniences for shipping, which are every-where exhibited along the shore, proclaim the extent of that commerce which has enabled Portugal to number some of the most opulent men in Europe among the merchants of her capital.

Surprised at the extent of some of these warehouses, my curiosity was excited as to their occupation; and, to gratify it, I mustered sufficient Portuguese to make the necessary enquiry. If I was proud, however, of exhibiting my little knowledge of the language of my young boatman, he was no less tenacious of his determination to display his proficiency in mine.

For the moment the enquiry was uttered in bad Portuguese, it was immediately answered in broken English; and "*Beef for de English*" was the reply. Another large building induced the same question on my part, and procured a repetition of "*Beef for de English*" on that of my informer. A third range of warehouses produced the same enquiry, and the same reply; and, on my demanding the uses of a fourth, a fifth, and a sixth pile of buildings, "*Beef for de English*" still issued from the lips of the Portuguese; till, expressing my surprise at the quantity of this species of food which must necessarily be contained in so large a space, he ex-

* Convent of "*O Coração de Christo*," or Heart of Christ.—Pombal, on the rebuilding of the city, issued an edict, by which he prevented the churches from being built any higher than the dwelling-houses:—to preserve the appearance of uniformity, I suppose.

claimed,

claimed, as with dexterous awkwardness he shot his boat between the others to the stairs of the "Praço do Commercio," "Si senhor, English much beef, English no good widout beef; English no work, no fight, widout beef." Some deep speculators upon the animal economy of the people of different nations have drawn the same conclusion with regard to my countrymen as the Portuguese boatman.*

Three or four stout galleygos soon relieved the barquero (boatman) from the charge of my baggage; and stood ready-loaded to know to which of the "Possadas Inglesas" (English inns) I wished them to be conveyed. Pre-determined, however, rather to submit to the inconveniences of a Portuguese hotel than to the extravagance of those which their masters had denominated, nobody knows why, either English or French, I expressed this determination to my conductors, who immediately led me across the unfinished square of the Praço; and, after one or two vain attempts at dark and dirty portals, at length obtained admittance for me at an *hospedaria*, (lodging-house,) which occupied the first floor of an obscure, but wide, staircase in one of the *travessas* (cross streets) in the neighbourhood. I had subsequently much reason to congratulate myself on abiding by this determination; for I have never yet met with any person, who had taken up his quarters in either of the hotels, at which the master professed to keep servants and cook dinners "a Ingles," who did not violently complain of the enormity of their charges, and the badness of their accommodation.

The impolicy, as well as folly, of residing in a tavern where the master, waiters, and customs, might be English, when Portuguese manners and habits were the subject of pursuit, influenced my first decision; and subsequent experience fully confirmed its propriety. For, upon no occasion do I recollect hearing a word or two of English dinned into my ears by an officious landlord, that it was not the precursor of most extravagant demands upon my pocket. Even the little boatman, who had muttered "Beef for de English," on the Tagus, exacted four times the amount of the fare to which he was entitled; in

consequence, no doubt, of his proficiency in the English language.

Foreigners soon discover the nationality of an Englishman, and play upon this feeling of his heart by every method in their power. During the residence of the British in Lisbon, the play-bills promised English dances,—the eating-houses professed to serve English dishes,—the sign-boards every where exhibited the words "a Ingles,"—the very beggars learnt to interlard their petitions with scraps of English, and the prostitutes accompanied their invitations with an English oath. Although I had done very little on the morning of my arrival, yet the atmosphere was at first so oppressive, that, by the time I was installed in the *hospedaria*, I felt all the languor of excessive fatigue, and was obliged immediately to quit the public room, and to seek repose in my own chamber.

A dream of England was dispelled by the tender notes of the guitar, which, rousing me from my slumbers to renewed anticipations of variety, reminded me that I was in a country famous for its romance; and, as the tinkling of the instrument dwelt upon my ear, a thousand images of serenading lovers, listening *donzelas*, and angry *duenas*, associated themselves with the ideas which the sound conveyed to my imagination.

The *hospedarias* of Lisbon consist of one sitting-room, common to all its inmates, into which the doors of the surrounding bed-chambers generally open; and, in this room, every person eats at his own hour and at his own convenience.

The public-room, of which I was to become a joint occupier with the other inmates, exhibited, at my first entrance, a scene, perfectly characteristic of that nonchalance and freedom of action which distinguish foreigners in their accidental associations from Englishmen.

At one corner of a large table sat a young man, stripped to his shirt-sleeves, and without a neck-cloth, devouring fricassee with an enormous appetite, and swallowing with equal avidity the contents of a bottle which stood before him. A general, in full uniform, and decorated with stars, gravely paced the apartment with his hat under his arm, in all the pomp of a drawing-room day, without betraying the slightest impatience at a most vehement altercation which occupied two noisy disputants in one window, or bestowing the slightest attention to the guitar, which a musta-

* It must be recollect that this was in the year 1813, when the army was supplied with provisions from England through the medium of Lisbon.

echoed *senhor*, in a light linen jacket and trowsers, was strumming in another.

The musician, the disputant, the general, and the *gourmand*, were each absorbed in his own individual pursuit; nor thought whether it intruded upon that of another any more than he suffered an interruption to his own. An Englishman, in either of these situations, would have acted differently. He would have ascertained if his guitar had been agreeable before he ventured to touch it; would have modulated his disputatious tone to a whisper, for fear of interrupting the musician; or have regulated his appetite within the bounds of moderation, and been fearful of attracting attention by spilling his salt or his wine, while eating thus exposed to the gaze of an observer.

Perhaps nothing is more illustrative of the national reserve of Englishmen, contrasted with the easy indifference of foreigners, than the arrangements of our coffee-rooms, where the utmost care is taken, both by partitions and curtains, to exclude every kind of intrusion; while, on the Continent, rooms of public resort display tables undivided from each other by any-thing but chairs, at which three or four, or more, strangers place themselves indiscriminately, and without ceremony.

Some lingering feelings of regret for England, and that strangeness which an Englishman always feels in new society, preventing my immediate association with the animated novelties by which I was surrounded, I began the gratification of my travelling curiosity, during the first days of my residence in Portugal, by courting acquaintance with the inanimate works of art which were presented to my view in its capital, and commenced a perambulating survey of Lisbon; which very soon fatigued me, as well from the little pleasure its contemplation afforded me, as from the filth of its streets and the roughness of their pavements.

These perambulations were pursued

with a fatigue, which the continual noises in the streets of Lisbon, and of the particular shops in my own neighbourhood, prevented from being refreshed by any adequate proportion of sleep. The whole of the day, a frying-pan maker—who occupied the shop under the *hospedaria*,—riveted my attention to his occupation by the continual strokes of his hammer; and, to render this incessant during the day, the journeyman operated while the master took his meals. The moment this din ceased, my ears were annoyed by the execrable chaunting of the numberless monks who perambulate the streets every evening, with torches and crucifixes, to ask alms, which boys receive in flag-baskets from the windows of the pious donors. These discordant ceremonies were followed by a barking of the numerous dogs which prowl through the streets, that continued till the crowing of cocks, and the ringing of the convent bells, awakened my sub-neighbour to his frying-pan operations: so that Boileau's description of a night in Paris was as perpetually in my memory as this succession of noises was in my ear.

“ Car à peine les Coqs, commençant leur ramage,
Auront de cris aigus frappé le voisinage;
Qu'un affreux seururier, laborieux Vul-
cain,
Qu'eveillera bientôt l'ardente soif du
gain,
Avec un fer maudit, qu'à grand bruit il
apprête
De cent coups de marteaux me va rompre
la tête:
Tandis que dans les airs mille cloches
émuves,
D'un funèbre concert font retentir les nues.”

As none of these nuisances will, however, offend the reader, he may with safety follow me to the few objects in Lisbon to which I shall direct his attention in my next communication; and, from the contemplation of those objects, I shall lead him into Portugueze society, where their habits and manners will be fully elucidated.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FRAGMENT of a POEM on the ACTIAN WAR, copied from a MANUSCRIPT taken from HERCULANEUM; supposed to be written by C. RABIRIUS.

COL. I.

....XIM.....AEL..TIA.....
..CESAR..FA .. AR..HAR..IAM.....G....
..RT..HIS..ILLE....NATO..CVM.....ELIA POR...
QVEM IVVENES; gRANdAeVOS·ERAT·pEr eVNcTA sequuntus*

* The letters in the smaller type were inserted by CIAMPITII; as those he considered appropriate for filling up passages which could not be decyphered.

BELLA.

BELLA·FIDE·DEXTRAQVE POTENS·RERVMQnE·PER·Vsum
 CALLIDVS·ADSIDVus traCTANDO·IN MVNERE martis
 IMMINET oPSESSIS·ITALnS·IAM·TVRRIBVS altIS·
 Adsiliens muriS·NEC·DEFVit IMPETVS·ILLIS.

COL. II.

funeraque adCEDVNT·PATRiis deforMIA·TerRIS
 et foedA Illa mAGIS·QVAM·Si NOS eeSTA LATEReNT
 CVM cuPERet potIVS·PELVIA mOENIA·CAESAR,
 tix ERAT·IMperIIS·ANIMOs COHIsberE SVorVM;
 QuID·cAPITIS lam caPTA IACENT QVAE praemia belli?
 SVBRVITIS·fERro meA·MOENIA QVONDAM·ERat hoSTIS.
 HAEC·MIHI·CVM·dominA PLEBES QVOQVE nunc sibi VICTRIX
 VINDICAT hanc famVLAM ROMANA POTEntia taNDEM.

COL. III.

fas et ALeXANDRO thAlaMOS iNtRaRE DEoRVM
 DIco ETIAM·dOLVISSE·DEAM vIDISe triuMphoS
 AcTIACOS·CVM·cAVSa FORES Tu MaxIMA beLLI
 PARS·ETIAM·IMperII·QVAE·FEMINA·TanTA·? VlRORuM
 QVAE·SERIEs ANTIQVA fVIT·? NI GLORIA·MENDAX
 MVLTA vetuStATIS·NIMIO·ConcEDAT·HONORI.

COL. IV.

.....EN.....
 SAEPE·Ego QVAE·VEteRIS CVraE·seRMoNIBVs angor
 QVA fuGITVr lux, erro: TameN NVNC·QVAErere eaVSAS,
 EX·SiGVasque mORaS·VITAE·LIBET·EST·MIHI·CONIuNX;
 partHos quI·POSSET phARIIS·SVBIVNGERE REGnIS;
 QVI·SPreVIT·NOSTraEQVE·MORI·PRO NOMINE·GENTIS·
 Hit iGITur PARTIS aniMVm DIDVctoS IN oMnIS
 qVID·VELIT·INCERTVM·EST·, TERriS qVIBVS·, AVT·
 QVIBVS·VNDIS

COL. V.

delectVMQue foruM Quo noXIA TVRBA COiRET,
 PRAEBERETQVE·SVAE·SPECTACVLA·TRiSTIA·MORTIS.
 QVALIS·AD INSTANTIS·ACIES·CVM TELA·PARaNTVR
 SIGNA·TVBAE·, CLASSESQVE·SIMVL, TERRESTRibus ARMIS;
 EST·FACIES·EA·VISA·LOCI·CVM·SAEVA COIRENT
 INSTRUMENTA·NECIS·varIO·CONGESTA·PARATV·
 VNDiQVE·SIC·ILLVC·caMPo DEFORME·COactVM
 OMNE·VAGABATVR·LEtI·GENVS·OMNE·TIMORIS·

COL. VI.

hic cAdit absumtuS fERRO·, TumeT·ILLE·VENeno,
 aVT·PEndenTe suIS·CERVICIBVS·ASPIDE·MOLLEM
 LABITur iN SOMNVm·TRAHITVRQVE·LIBIDINE·MORTIS·
 PERCulit adFLATV·BReVIS·HVNC·SINE·MORSIBVS·ANGuis
 voLNERE·SEV·TeNVI·PARS·INLiTA·PARVA·VenENI·
 OCIus INTEREMIT·LAQVEIS·PArS·COGITVR·ARTIS·
 INtERSAEPtAM·ANIMAM·PRESSIS·EFFVNDERE·VENIS·
 ImMERSISQVE fretO·CLAVSERVNT·GVITVRA·FAVCEs·
 hAS·INTeR·StRAGES·SOLIO·DESCENDIT·eT·INTER

COL. VII.

A.....LIA..NO.....
 SIC·ILLI·INTeR·Se mISERO·serMoNe f RvvNTVR·
 HAEC·REGINA·GERIT·: PROCVL·HAnC OccultA·VIDEBAT·
 ATROPOS·INRIDENs inteR·DIVERSA·vagenteM
 CONSILIA·INTeRITVs, QVAM·iAM sua fatA MANeRENT
 TER·FVERAT·REVOCATA·diES·CVM·PArte senATVs·
 ET·PATRIAE·cOMItANTE·SVAE·CVM·MILite CAESAR·
 GENTIS·ALEXANDrI·CupiEnS AD·moEnia VENIT·
 SIGNAQVE CONSTITVIT. SIC·OMNis terROR·IN·ARTVm.

COL. VIII.

obtereRE·adnisi PORtarVm clAVSTRa pEr VRBEM·
 OPSIDIONE·TAMEN·NeC·CORPORA·MOENIBVS·ArceNT·
 CASTRAQVE·PRO·MVRIS·ATQVE·ARMA·PEDESTRIA·PONVNT·
 HOS INTER COETVs·ALISQVE·AD·BELLA·PARATVs·
 VTRAQVE·SOLLEMNIS·ITERVM·REVOCAYERAT·ORBES·
 CONSILIIS·NOX·APTA·DVCVM·LVX·APTIOR·ARMIS.

SIR,

MY attention has been drawn to the subject of the dominical letter by your correspondent G. G. C. (p. 11,) but I have not been able to meet with any rules for computation, except such as are limited to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The following, therefore, is the result of my own enquiries, in a formula, which will, I hope, be found sufficiently easy in its application.

Put y , the given year; m , the number of complete centuries. Find the remainder of the division of $(6000 + m) - (y + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{4}m)$ by 7, which will be the alphabetical index of the dominical letter required. If there be no remainder, the dom. letter is G.

Ex. 1.—*For the Year 1842.*

$y - 1842$	6000
$\frac{1}{2}y - 460$	$m - 18$
$\frac{1}{4}m - 4$	—
—	6018
2306 2306
—	—
7)	3712
—	—

530 rem. 2.

∴ 2 is the index of B, the letter required.

Ex. 2.—*For the Year 3657.*

$y - 3657$	6000
$\frac{1}{2}y - 914$	$m - 36$
$\frac{1}{4}m - 9$	—
—	6036
4580 4580
—	—
7)	1456
—	—

208 rem. 0.

Therefore the dom. letter is G.

Instead of 6000, may be substituted any other large number of the form, $7n + 1$.

I am glad to learn, from another correspondent, that Mr. Whiting has it in contemplation to publish a set of portable and modern astronomical tables; which are very much wanted. Those of Ewing were very good at the time of publication, but his authorities are all anterior to the third edition of Lalande's *Astronomy*; and, from the rapid progress of this branch of science, they are no longer adopted in practice. There are many tables, published even subsequently to Vince's collection, which the compiler of a new set ought by no means to neglect: such as, the Tables of the Sun, by De Zach (1811); of the Moon, by Burckhardt, De Zach, and

Brewster; of Venus, by Reboul; and of Jupiter and Saturn, by Bouvard.

Lewes; Jan. 3. ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE do not stand in need of any formal lectures from the moralist to convince us that every living person is exposed to suffer from the vicissitudes of this mortal state. We might expect, however, that the dead would be exempt from changes; that in the "land of darkness, as darkness itself," all would remain in profound peace and undisturbed repose: but experience shews the contrary.—A modern French writer observes, that "the respect which is paid to the dead in any country, is in an inverse proportion to the degree of civilization to which the inhabitants have attained." Among the Turks and the Indians, the tombs of their ancestors are preserved with the greatest care, and are adorned with the most beautiful shrubs and the most fragrant flowers: but in England, for the most part, the dead, after being interred with all due performance of religious rites, are again disturbed by the shovel of the sexton, who "digs through whole rows of kindred," whenever the confined limits of the church-yard no longer offer fresh ground for the reception of additional corpses. I have observed the grave-diggers of London boring the ground with an iron instrument, to ascertain whether the coffins below are sufficiently rotten, or the flesh of the bodies sufficiently decomposed to admit of the pick-axe and shovel!—In the country-parish where I reside, I am daily mortified at beholding the "grassy turf" trodden down by cattle, or the playful feet of thoughtless children; the consequence of which is, that the hillocks are soon levelled, and the spot where a body was interred being no longer distinguished from the unbroken ground, the bones of the dead are dug up and mangled when a fresh grave is wanted. When I thus see the "place of my father's sepulchre lying waste," I feel disposed to envy the lot of those who have died and been buried in the solitary wilderness. It were better to be buried at the foot of the Andes, and that the winds of the desert howl incessantly over one's grave, than, by being inhumated in crowded church-yards, to have our ashes disturbed by the mattock of some rude sexton "of hard unmeaning face."

The

The ancients, both in sacred and profane history, are represented as being anxious that they might be gathered unto their fathers, in a spot where their remains would not be violated. The "sure and certain hope" which we enjoy of a resurrection, should not prevent our holding the cemeteries of the dead in a manner sacred. I went lately to pay a visit to the "sleeping-place" of the dead of former ages, situated about a mile distant from the town where I reside: the consecrated ground, once the site of a "hallowed fane," and within whose precincts lie the mouldering remains of those who lived and acted in other days, is now become the property of two poor families, who cultivate their gardens where once the funeral dirge was heard, and the song of praise arose to Heaven! No interments have taken place in this spot for more than four hundred years; and yet so dry is the soil, that remains of the human frame may yet be found in tolerable preservation. At the time of my visit, the proprietor of the soil dug up an entire skull; the upper teeth were perfectly sound, and of a beautiful whiteness, and so finely fixed in the head, as not to be removed from their sockets without considerable force. The greater part of our church-yards are too limited. Why is there not provided, in every parish, a spacious enclosure, at a moderate distance from the town or village, where sufficient surface might be allowed for the little hillock of every sepulchred body? A small mound of earth is often the only memento to show that beneath is entombed what once enjoyed existence. Let not then this humble record be obliterated. A few violets or primroses, planted on the surface of each hillock, would be sufficient to protect it from being opened, except for the admission of a kindred corpse; and then, with care, not to penetrate so deep as to disturb the prior tenant of this "narrow cell." A rose might also be planted on the turf, to denote when the earthy receptacle was full. The visitants of such grounds might receive salutary lessons on mortality, in noting the fallen leaves and decaying flowers; and an encouraging and cheering *resurgemus* be read, on the opening of the swelling buds and the unfolding of the green leaves.

I know no reason why burial-grounds should not be divested, as much as possible, of every thing that would tend to

shock the eyes of the living. Since I read Beattie, no burial-place is tolerable in my estimation, unless it has some of the features described in the following beautiful lines:—

"Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down,
There a green grassy turf is all I crave;
With here and there a violet bestrewn
Fast by a brook, or fountain's mur-
muring wave,
And many an evening sun shine sweetly
on my grave."

Braintree;
Jan. 26, 1819.

DAN. COPSEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent Mr. Luckcock, in your Magazine for August, page 21, to whom horticulturists will be greatly indebted, I beg leave to notice the sun-flower as a plant of peculiar beauty, and which, if cultivated with attention, may be rendered valuable in a pecuniary point of view: it makes a fine shew in shrubberies. I used to sow the seeds in a row, at the back of a flower-bed, which formed a division, and obscured the view of the kitchen-garden, or that part appropriated to vegetables, in compliance with the taste of the times; though, I confess, in this respect, my taste is so rude, I take a pleasure in seeing all together. The seeds of the sun-flower are valuable to feed fowls, rabbits, &c.; and their excellence may be inferred from their being attacked by the birds with the greatest avidity, as soon as they bear any appearance of being ripe: I think they prefer them to peas. To obviate this destruction, I have thought of tying coarse leno over the largest first-ripening flowers, till entirely fit to cut off: in a garden, this might be performed, but on an extensive plan would perhaps be impracticable.

I recollect reading that the oil drawn from the seeds of the sun-flower is quite equal, if not superior, to the finest Florence; and that the production per acre was very considerable: viewed in this light, the cultivation is both lucrative and patriotic.

I hope many of your readers will follow the example of Mr. Luckcock, and send contributions on this interesting subject.

S. GUPPY.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have read that "two handfuls of sun-flower seed, bruised, and put into a horse's feed each

each time, and twice repeated, will cure a foundered horse." A gentleman of intelligence says, No!—but I am inclined to think, that its cooling and emollient properties may be a great relief to the suffering of the poor animal, and therefore deserve particular attention.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU may depend upon the following being a fact, as it was told me by a man who was one of the party that went ashore; and he is one of a religious turn, (being a very strict Quaker,) which confirms me in the belief of what he has told me. So, by inserting this in your invaluable work, you will oblige me.

A party of a ship's crew being sent ashore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest, was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him; but, on her coming to him, she lay down at his feet, and looked very earnestly, first at him, and then at a tree at a little distance off. After repeating her looks several times, she arose, and proceeded on towards the tree, looking back several times, seemingly wishing the man to follow her, which he did; and, upon coming to the tree, he looked up, and perceived a huge baboon, with two young cubs in his arms, which he supposed were the lioness's, as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them very steadfastly; upon which the man, being afraid to ascend the tree, bethought himself to cut the tree down; and, having his axe with him, he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing; and, upon the tree falling, she sprung forward on the baboon, and, after tearing him in pieces, she turned round and licked the cubs over and over again; after which she returned to the man, who was greatly frightened at seeing her in such a rage with the baboon; but she came and fawned round him, rubbing her head against him in great fondness; and which seemed to shew her gratitude for the service which he had done her: she then went to the cubs, and, taking one of them up in her mouth, went away with it; and, returning soon afterwards for the other, she went away with that also; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken aboard, and did not

get rid of his fright for some time after.

R. COMB.

London; Dec. 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN this age and land of benevolence, there is scarcely an object which has not been warmly espoused that deserved attention: I observed, with pleasure, that some notice has been taken by Mr. Copsey, of Braintree, in your Magazine for December last, of the dialect and manners of the English gipsies, (a race of beings, in my opinion, much neglected.) Mr. Hoyland has written on this subject: since that publication came under my notice, I must confess I have felt much interested for their amelioration. Mr. Hoyland observes, that "not one in a thousand can read; and the utmost they know (generally speaking,) of religion is, that a very few can say the Lord's Prayer." I was pleased, therefore, to find that Mr. Copsey had met with a gipsey girl, of the name of Lovell, who could read and write: the father and mother were illiterate, and had never been in possession of a Bible. Mr. C. procured them one, which he says they received with apparent gratitude, and promised that it should be read to them daily; doubtless by this girl, who was eighteen years of age. My idea is, that, if this were the practice of the benevolent, as occasion offered, (first to ascertain the fact of their ability to read, and, on being satisfied on this head, with a promise exacted that they would read it, then to give them a Bible,) I think it might eventually be attended with good: at least, it is a likely means of checking the propensity, so prevalent among them, of lying and thievery; as the precepts of that book are in direct opposition to such practices. At any rate, the attempt is worth making. I confess I am sanguine in the hope that the result would be beneficial; and, as an individual, purpose taking the first opportunity of trying it.

I shall, Mr. Editor, be glad to see this subject taken up by those who profess to seek the good of their fellow-creatures. Why gipsies should be neglected, while every other class of our fellow-subjects are noticed, I am at a loss to determine. I hope, therefore, that we shall soon see a society formed for bettering the condition of gipsies.

C. R.

London; January 14, 1819.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the committee of the House of Commons have thought proper to proceed to the expenditure of the year 1819, I think it incumbent on me to examine their statement. This expenditure they fix as under:—

Interest of national debt paid to individuals	£28,751,093
Do. do. to Sinking Fund	14,724,615
	43,475,708

Civil Lists of England and Ireland	1,235,692
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	925,276

Total Charge on Consolidated Fund	45,636,676
Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	1,760,000
Miscellaneous Charges	1,700,000
Army, Navy, and Ordnance	16,972,000

Total estimated Charge of 1819	66,068,676
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Now, the question to be asked is, on which of these items can any saving be made? And the first which will naturally call our attention is the sum paid annually, by way of interest, to those who hold portions of the National Debt, which amounts to 43,475,708*l.* On the sum paid to the Sinking Fund, no other reduction can be looked for but the interest on stock purchased by the produce of the Sinking Fund of last year, which will be hereafter noticed.

It must be admitted by all, that the minister of the day, when he borrowed money at the highest rate of interest, (say five per cent.) did it with a view to enable his successor to reduce that stock as soon as the circumstances of the country, and the relative prices of the funds, would permit; and that the lender had the same in contemplation. For the prices of the funds invariably shew, that he never could deem his five per cent. annuity a perpetuity. Had he supposed this when three per cents. were at 75, the five per cent. if irredeemable, would have been worth nearly 125; whereas, now, when three per cents. are at 78, five per cents. are only 107. On the justice and equity of reducing this stock, nothing more need be said; and the only question is, how to effect it in the most convenient way, both to the public and the holder.

To ascertain how this may be done, it is necessary to enquire at what rate the minister might make a loan in the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

lowest-priced stock, allowing to the subscribers a fair profit, say two per cent. This may be done in the three per cent. annuity, as under:—

The price of the three per cent. Annuity is now about 78; but, as all these operations tend to lower the price of the stock on which the money is to be subscribed, I will take at only	77
---	----

A long annuity of 1l. 5s. per cent. is worth	25
--	----

102

and will yield a profit to the subscriber of two per cent.

A loan of ten millions might certainly be made on these terms, and, when effected, would enable the minister to pay off the like sum in the five per cent. annuity at par, and would be a clear saving of 15 per cent. To this two objections may be started; first, that ten millions will not pay off one hundred and thirty millions; the second, the apparent hardship on the creditor in being obliged to receive 100*l.* when he can sell his stock in the market at 107*l.*

As to the first, we may be assured that, as soon as the minister, sanctioned by Parliament, shall begin his operations, the holder of the five per cent. annuities will not hesitate, long before he accepts the like offer, for fear he should soon be obliged, to take less; and, as to the second objection, there can be no injustice in paying your creditor the full and fair sum you borrowed. But, perhaps, in a transaction between government and individuals, who may be sufferers by the reduction, the nation ought to make some sacrifice. I will therefore suppose the following offer to be made:—

To subscribe the five per cent. into a three per cent. annuity, now worth	77
And to give them 1½ per annum long annuity, worth	30

107
This will bring it to the full present value; and, indeed, as there is now a growing interest on that stock, to more.

In this case, the profit on the reduction to the public will be only a half per cent. or 650,000*l.* per annum. In the former case it will be three-quarters per cent. or 975,000*l.* per annum.

The next item in the committee's account is the Civil List, which, for both countries, England and Ireland, they state at 1,235,692*l.* I am doubtful whether any reduction can be expected in this department; although, by the

death of the queen, 50,000*l.* per annum falls in.

What the committee mean by other charges on the Consolidated Fund is not clearly shewn; therefore, it is not possible to say what saving may here be made; but we may reasonably presume some advantage may arise from economy.

The Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills, which, in the year 1818, amounted to 2,300,000*l.*, will, according to the reports of the committee, amount only to 1,760,000*l.*

On the article Miscellaneous, the committee do not allow that any saving can be made.

We come now to the Expenditure for Navy, Army, and Ordnance; in the first and last of which we have a right to look for considerable reduction. To have a clear idea of which, we must state the estimate of last year, which is as under:—

19,000 Seamen's Wages, Victualing, &c.	£1,672,000
Half-pay and Pensions.....	1,230,000
Building and Repairs	1,391,645
Ordinary of Navy and Repairs	1,243,457
Provisions for Ships Abroad	300,000
Transport Service	182,176
Sick and Wounded.....	79,350
	6,098,628

The great reduction which has been made in the complement of men on-board the ships of war, encourages us to hope that at least 1000 men will be taken off this service; and, as the establishment of marines is enormous, we have a right to look for an equal reduction on them, which will reduce the whole establishment of the navy to 17,000 men.

The expense of these, estimated at the rate allowed last year, will be a saving of

£170,000

On the Half-pay and Pensions, we can only look for what happens by death, and which cannot be fairly stated at more than

30,000

The Charge for Building and Repairs is enormous, and has now continued so two years. The usual charge in times of peace before was only 400,000*l.*; now, let us allow the sum of 800,000*l.* and the saving will be

550,000

On the Ordinary of the Navy and Common Repairs, a reduction may at least be looked for of ..

240,000

All which produces a saving of ..

970,000

and will authorize me to say, that the

whole expense of the navy ought not to exceed 5,000,000*l.*

In the army little saving can be expected this year beyond the sum estimated by the committee, viz. 500,000*l.* for a reason which will now be explained.

The whole number of forces employed by Great Britain last year was 136,000 men, viz.—

In France	24,000
India	20,000
Other parts	92,000
	136,000

Of these the two first were paid for by France and the East-India Company, except the charge for the extraordinaries for the troops in France: but, as the return of the troops from France causes a great increase of expense for the ensuing year before they can be disbanded, and as a great number of the discharged men will be entitled to pensions, and all the disbanded officers to half-pay,—the increase of expense on one side will most probably counterbalance the saving on the other. I do not, therefore, think the charge of the army will this year be less than the committee have estimated, viz. 8,500,000*l.* But I would by no means be supposed to insinuate, that this ought to be deemed the peace establishment; but, on the contrary, that the year ensuing, 1820, a most essential reduction ought to take place in every part of the army.

The ordnance, by the reductions intended, will not, I am credibly informed, exceed 1,000,000*l.*

On these documents we will now proceed to shew what the charge for the ensuing year will amount to—

Interest of National Debt paid to individuals	£28,751,093
Saving, suppose only a half per cent.	650,000
	28,101,093

Another reduction will also take place on this, by the money this year purchased by the Sinking Fund; say 14,000,000 <i>l.</i> at 75 per cent. or 18,000,000 <i>l.</i> stock at three per cent. interest	540,000
	27,561,093

But, as this latter sum, although taken from the individuals, will still be paid to the commissioners of the national debt, no saving can

be looked for from that; and the amount next year will be 15,374,618

by fire, and the parties lowered down with safety.

And the whole charge 42,935,711

The whole charge for the ensuing year will stand thus:—

Charge of National Debt 42,935,711

Civil List 1,235,692

Other Charges on Consolidated Fund 925,000

Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills 1,760,000

Miscellaneous 1,700,000

Charge for Navy 5,000,000

Army 8,500,000

Ordnance 1,000,000

63,056,400

Certainly a great deduction from the estimate of the committee; but, even with the boasted increase of the revenue, it far exceeds the income, as I shall now proceed to shew:—

Revenue, as by the accounts

lately published 48,000,000

For Ireland 4,500,000

Sale of old Stores 500,000

Annual Duties 3,000,000

56,000,000

Which still leaves a deficiency of seven millions, and upwards.

I believe I have here enumerated all the resources the minister has to look to; whether he will take this deficiency from the Sinking Fund, or borrow on Exchequer Bills, remains to be seen. At all events, I shall point out to your readers the probable effects of his determination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any efficient fire-escape should ever be invented, I am sure you would give it publicity; and the publication of it in your pages would, in my opinion, be most likely to promote its speedy and general adoption. With this impression, I send you a description of a very simple machine for facilitating escape from fire, which might be attached to every engine without inconvenience, and appears to me likely to answer the purpose:—

A light pole, forty feet long, divided into four parts, and jointed with a spike, so as to be put together easily and quickly; the top length to have a large iron hook, to hang into a window, and on the outside a pulley and rope, attached to a bag, with a hoop to keep it open.—This might be easily raised to any room where a person is confined



The apparatus, when not used, would be bound together with the cord in the pulley, and would be ten feet long, and

not cumbrous either in bulk or weight. Probably, hollow tubes, to draw out like a telescope, might answer the purpose, and be still more compact.

I have a model of the machine by me, which is at the service of any person willing to try it on a larger scale.

20, West Smithfield. W. HICKSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been greatly pleased with the justness of your remarks on the face of a French soil, as presented to an English eye so recently transported from its native shores; and so true is your description, that I could fancy myself retracing my steps mile by mile along the road; for it was my fate to be journeying that same way last summer, and nearly about the same time with yourself. Like you, I pined for my native hedges, with their agreeable and animating warblers,—for verdant meadows,—and friendly stiles, mounted on which I might have seated myself, and enjoyed the scene around me; but none were to be seen: one vast and monotonous ocean of corn every-where presented itself. *Osmanville*, with its clumsy shops and rugged streets, then passed in panoramic view before me; and *Voilà L'Angleterre* started involuntarily forth, at the sight of every incipient garden or mimic orchard, till the stately cathedral of Rouen closed the view.

But there is one thing, Sir, in which, though with all deference, I must beg to differ with you, and that is, in your panegyric on the state of the French roads, and the great public utility of their bordering fruit-trees. It is true, the *coup d'œil*, to a stranger, is grand and imposing; but a little experience will soon make him retract that opinion. Their roads, like most other national works in France, have an attempt at grandeur without finish; they are spacious, uniform, and straight; and the rows of trees on each side have, at first, a pleasing effect: but, when you have said this, it is all you can say of them. Independent of the pavement, they are execrable; and to travel upon this, for fifty or a hundred miles together, becomes, really, a tremendous affair: it was very tolerable, I dare say, in the ponderous vehicle you describe, going with an uniform and progressive motion; but it was my lot to post it all the way to Paris, and I thought every bone would have been shaken out of my skin

long before I got there. To quit the stones is equally bad, for the *secondes* you every now and then experience are so violent, especially in descending hills, from deep holes in the road, occasioned by their having no solid foundation, that I was continually in fear of sounding, as a sailor would term it.

I fear you give your driver more credit for *bienseance* than he altogether deserves; for it is not so much to avoid the dust, that they so pertinaciously adhere to the *pavé*; but, as their stages are long, and cattle bad, and as it is a notorious fact that the draught is less upon stones than in the common road, they take all these things scrupulously into account. I have travelled in all sorts of weather in France, but always found it the same; in fine, their roads do very well for what they were intended, that is, as military roads: a gun lumber, or a diligence *à la Française*, may run well enough upon them; but a stage-coach, or an English carriage, would soon be torn in pieces by them; and this I think may account, in a great measure, for the uncouth state of travelling on the other side the water.

With respect to the great public advantage occurring from those luxurious trees which decorate and adorn their road-sides, I am afraid your good wishes for the interest of society have led you into a slight error: they are certainly very beautiful, and, when loaded with fruit, as we saw them, apparently very tempting; but "all is not gold that glitters." Normandy, like our Devon or Herefordshire, is a great cider country, and they annually make great quantities of it there; so that, although the fruit makes a great show, it is not so delightful to the palate: neither is it altogether at the option of the peasantry to gather them *ad libitum*; for they all belong to the government, or to private individuals; and, although they would not object to a passenger's taking one or two *en passant*, yet they would soon have the police about their ears were they to take them in any quantities. It is the French fashion to plant their trees by the sides of roads, instead of in orchards and gardens, as we do; which is, I suppose, for the sake of gaining ground, (though they need not be so precise on that score,) and to prevent also any obstruction to agriculture.

VIATOR.
Burton Crescent.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AT "Nature's banquet," the table would accommodate a hundred times the present number of guests. The provisions from various causes will always vary, in some degree, from the demand; at this time there is abundance: every human being might have his fill, and his heart be swelled with gratitude to the bounty of his Maker. This equality, however, of Nature's gifts is perverted: an artificial arrangement produces the extremes of excess and privation; and, on the supposition that there is just enough at this family repast for each one's enjoyment, if Ruben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah, have the means of monopolizing each of them a double or a ten-fold portion; then most assuredly must Dan, Napthali, Gad, and Ashur, retire with empty bellies; and Mr. M. will justify the measure on the unfeeling calculation that "there is no cover for them."

Mr. Preston says, "that the taxes deduct 10 from 18 shillings of the labourer's wages. In round numbers then let us try the consequence:—

England and Wales contain

inhabitants	10,000,000
Suppose half of them to be la- bourers and mechanics	5,000,000
Say five to a family	1,000,000

Suppose average weekly gains

to be 16s.	£800,000
Annual ditto	41,600,000
Taxes, say 12s. in the pound ..	24,960,000
The poor-rates re- turn to them	10,000,000
Local and individual bounties	5,000,000
	15,000,000

Surely the bow is strained too far, and more is taken from the average product of labour than the system will bear. The labourer has twelve shillings in the pound wrested from him by taxation; the arrangements of society, operating as a continual monopoly, fix his wages many degrees below the water-gruel point; machinery robs him of his employment; the Corn Bill prohibits cheap bread; the Poor Laws, after estimating the smallest possible relief that will keep him in existence, give him back a part of what he himself has supplied, and, at the same time, brand him with the opprobrious nick-name of pauper; he urgently and respectfully petitions for relief from such complicated sufferings; and then, to crown all, the tender-hearted and benevolent Church comes forward

and pronounces him "mad!" Let the ultra-Malthusians contradict this statement, if they can; and let Mr. Sturch beware how he lends his powerful influence in support of such "anti-social" principles.

I have good authority for stating, that the number of horses in the kingdom, kept solely for pleasure, is estimated at 200,000; and that this class of them requires five acres for the support of each, making a total of no less than 1,000,000 of acres: if then, at a moderate computation, one acre may be reckoned capable of maintaining ten human beings, we have a result, shewing that the present population might be doubled by the abandonment of a single luxury; that is, the pleasure horses consume what might supply 10,000,000 of inhabitants. It would be silly to urge or to expect that this sacrifice should be made; but, with such a glaring fact before our eyes, what becomes of the plea of the pressure of the population against the means of subsistence? And why must these animals be kept at their pampered allowance, while our fellow-men are allowed to be harassed by privation and misery? The truth is, that there is no such pressure now in operation; never was food more abundant; never was the prospect of its continuance more gratifying. Will the question then admit discussion? Is population or mismanagement the cause of the present unnatural aspect of society?

It is now, I think, my turn to retaliate on Mr. S. and to express astonishment at his want of penetration. He says, "let this addition of food be made, and, I will venture to say, neither Mr. M. nor any sensible and well-informed man will object to a proportionable increase of the human race." Is Mr. S. so great a novice on the subject as not to be aware, that "this addition" never can be made to any extent until circumstances decidedly and imperiously call for it? Attempt to make the provision beforehand, and you inevitably destroy the intention. Produce more food than is wanted, and you do, indeed, encourage an increase of population; but, before their mouths can be ready for the consumption, agriculture will be depressed, the supply will be diminished in the proportion that the demand will be increased; and thus an ill-judged precaution will become the certain source of distress. The grand error, in the management of human affairs, consists generally in governing too much; and,

in this particular instance, prudence and foresight may have their good intentions converted into mischief and calamity. Leave things to find their own level; only take care to remove restrictions, and we may safely trust the operation of the general principle of self-interest, at once the spring and regulator of public and private action.

The body politic can never be healthy while its extremities, noble or ignoble, are diseased. Give the poor employment, and they will scorn to depend upon your charity; set them the example of prudence, honour, economy and justice, and the "moral restraint" will operate, as it should, without legal enforcements; treat them like rational beings, instruct them in those duties which will ensure their own comforts, and promote the well-being of society; acknowledge, in word and deed, that they "are of more value" than hounds, game, and pleasure horses; and they will feel themselves of that importance in the moral scale, which will elevate their views to caution, respectability, and independence. Should such a state of society produce more happiness in consequence of even an immense increase of the human species, we may rest assured that futurity will find resources sufficient to meet its own exigencies; that all important changes will be gradual; and that benevolence will always have sufficient employment for the time being, without distressing itself by the attempt to pry into the hidden recesses of distant ages.

The two main sources of relief for the public distress still remain unattended to with the most unfeeling pertinacity, viz. divided agricultural labour and an extension of foreign commerce. For the first of these, humanity has hitherto pleaded in vain, though backed by the appeals of Phillips, Moggridge, Banfill, and others, with unanswerable perspicuity. For the second resource, though so universal in its advantages, what has been attempted? Mr. Brougham's motion in Parliament, some time ago, for an inquiry into the state of our foreign commerce, was most unaccountably and cruelly rejected *in toto*; and the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle has broken up, without bestowing one thought (as far as we are allowed to judge) upon the subject. Like children at play with an apple, they have cut up the map of Europe into quarters, or dogs'-teeth, to suit their own caprice; and the utmost stretch of their capacity or benevolence has finished the whole with a sumptuous

feast and a few capers! If I have failed in this attempt, I refer Mr. S. to Ensor's masterly "Inquiry concerning the Population of Nations." At once reading, I have hesitated at a few passages seemingly paradoxical, which a closer scrutiny might elucidate; on the whole, I think it highly deserving the public attention: it exhibits the right feeling, and, if every book were to be discarded which may contain some passages "hard to be understood," alas for the faith of Christendom! Let the question have fair play, and philanthropy will have no cause to fear the result. Many considerations, connected with the subject, might here require to be introduced; not the least among which is the alarming increase of moral depravity or public crime. Of all the reasons assigned for this dreadful delinquency, none appear to me so fatal and convincing as the want of employment. This is quite sufficient to produce nine-tenths of the evil so much to be deplored. "The devil never finds an idle man, rich or poor, but he sets him to work; and a most excellent driver he is." But, I must recollect, sir, that if my subject is unlimited, your pages, and the patience of your readers, are not so. If Mr. S. were seated in one of my arm-chairs, we could, no doubt, in the short space of an hour, settle amicably the whole affairs of the nation, or, at least, that portion of it which would be comprised within a radius of ten yards from our fire-side. I am anxious to be allowed the title of being "the poor man's friend, without being the rich man's enemy;" and, to a share in this rivalry, he has an undoubted claim.

J. LUCKCOCK.
Birmingham.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*
SIR,

HAVING several months past sent you a sketch of the several uses to which the vegetable potato has hitherto been applied, which you were kind enough to insert, and having since read accounts of several important properties of it in your valuable miscellany, I beg to make a remark on a part of that plant, the nature of which, I think, has been little examined. The part I mean is, the nob, or fruit. This has, in a few instances, been pickled and served at table. The choice was not injudicious, as will appear by an imperfect analysis I shall give. Having gathered two of the nobs, I bruised them, with about six ounces of water, in a glass mortar,

mortar, and poured off the liquid part, to which I added lime-water, until a considerable precipitate had fallen. The precipitate, after filtering, was saturated with dilute sulphuric acid; the sulphate of lime formed was separated by the filter, and the clear liquid evaporated to about one-third; when, on cooling, crystals were formed; and the evaporation and filtering were repeated, until I had procured about ten grains of them. They coloured litmus-paper red, had an acid taste, on the application of heat did not sublime, but gave out carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen gases, and left a large residuum of charcoal. Nitrat of potass gave a white precipitate of cream-of-tartar. Other tests were used, from all of which it evidently appeared to be tartaric acid. The clear liquid, from which the tartrate of lime had been precipitated, appeared to have taken up a portion of lime in some acid. I evaporated it to one-half, and a white powder deposited, which was re-dissolved on the addition of a little water. Acetate of lead gave a copious white precipitate, which was separated by the filter; dilute sulphuric acid added to it, the sulphate of lead separated by the filter, and the clear fluid evaporated. It was a yellowish red uncrystallizable acid, apparently the malic.

The nobs contain, therefore, a large portion of tartaric acid, which perhaps may be advantageously separated, and a smaller portion of malic acid, with a great quantity of mucilage.

Having shortly afterwards left the country, I have not had an opportunity of repeating the experiment, or of making it with greater precision.

1, *Harris's-place,*
near the Pantheon; ... W. BAINBRIGGE.
Dec. 22, 1818.

P.S. In addition to the above substances, it appears from a communication in your November Magazine, which I have just received, that it contains a considerable portion of saccharine matter.—W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to offer a few observations on the much-talked-of subject of the poor, drawn from my own observations, and unconnected with the visionary schemes which have been lately promulgated with such pompous arguments. I consider that species of pauperism, for which a remedy is so very desirable, as a condition to which man-

kind are reduced either by vice or by extravagance.

There certainly are many cases in which children are born paupers; but, if they have health and strength, they obtain, as they grow up, opportunities of emancipating themselves; and at least, at the age of eighteen or twenty years, are capable of providing for themselves; and, in proposing a remedy for the increase of paupers, those poor who receive parochial relief, on account of infancy, age, or bodily infirmities, are to be placed quite out of the scale of calculation.

The strong and the healthy,—those whom the salutary statute of Elizabeth never had in contemplation,—are the only portion of the poor, for whose maintenance it has become so very oppressive on the land-occupier to provide: by the peculiar circumstances of the times, these have, as it were, become the usurpers of the situation of the poor, the old, and the impotent; and inquiry should, therefore, be made for the remedy by reasoning connected with this class of the poor only. But my design in now addressing you is, not to enter generally into this subject, but to point out one disadvantage to which the lower classes of society are liable; which will be found, on inquiry, to be the primary cause of much more burthen on the poors'-rates than may at first view be imagined.

It is well known, that, whilst the labourer can raise money for his present indulgence, he will cease to be industrious; the spur of necessity only driving him from habits of idleness and debauchery: any ready means, therefore, which he can employ, whilst under the influence of idle habits, to raise sufficient for present emergencies, will still tend to keep him in his evil career.

In this point of view, it will be found, that, of all evils to which the poor are liable, the pawn-broker's shop is the worst. If the poor man is indulging himself in drunkenness at the ale-house, and is there led on to spend uselessly the hard earnings of his week's labour, he consoles himself with the reflection, that with some articles of dress he can raise sufficient money to purchase enough for the mere existence of his family for the present; and with this idea he proceeds in his debauch, until at length, enervated by the effects of it, he feigns sickness and makes his application to the poor's-rate. Thus, the first

step is taken, the pledge remains unredeemed, and soon the exorbitant interest swallows up the whole value of it, and it becomes forfeited; then a complaint is made that he is almost naked, and the poor's-rate is again put in requisition for clothing. There may be, and no doubt there are, many honest pawn-brokers; but, generally, they are a knavish and over-reaching set of people; their dealings are with the poor and necessitous, who are almost always bad calculators, and on whom impositions in money matters, particularly, are easily practised. I have known numberless instances of such impositions; amongst others, the following circumstance may be relied on.—A poor man had pawned a one-pound banker's cash-note for five shillings, at a pawn-broker's shop, within twenty yards of the banking-house where the note was payable: upon being made acquainted with the fact, I called upon the pawn-broker to inquire for the note, and to redeem it, when he told me that his charge for interest amounted to 2s. 3d. upon the 5s. borrowed. Upon my remonstrating with him upon the unfair advantage which he had taken, he told me, that it was very common with the poor to pawn such notes, and their reason for it was, that they were afraid to get them exchanged for silver, lest they might be tempted to expend the whole. Besides the evils above alluded to, attending such shops, there are others connected with them so very injurious to the morals of the lower classes, that it is a matter of great astonishment they should have been so long tolerated by Act of Parliament.—But I have trespassed too long already to enter further into this subject.

December 19, 1818.

J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. VII.

HALLER.

IN the same year as Hagedorn, but on the 18th of October, was born Albrecht von Haller, a son to the Chancellor of Baden, who had retired on a pension to Bern. Young Haller was piously and diligently educated. At four years of age he repeated a share of the family prayers, to which the servants were daily convened; and, at nine years of age, he had passed through the Latin and Greek grammars, and was beginning Hebrew for his private amusement. He also undertook an abridgment of Moreri's and Bayle's Diction-

aries; or, at least, made for himself a literary onomasticon, containing about two thousand names and dates thence selected.

The preceptor of Haller had been chosen for his sufferings in the cause of religion; and was, as may be inferred, from the premature progress of his pupil, a severe task-master. Haller became a little angry that no efforts would purchase liberty; and wrote, at ten years of age, a satire against his teacher. He continued, however, under the same private tutor, until he was thirteen years old, when his father died.

The pension from the government of Baden not being a grant on joint lives, the widow was left in narrow circumstances. The tutor was dismissed, and Albrecht was sent to a boarding-school. One of his comrades, whose father was a physician at Bienne, invited him home for the Holidays. Choosing to read, and surrounded with books of anatomy, it was there that he imbibed the rudiments of his favourite pursuit. He had already the habit of making verses; and, on an alarm of fire, ran for the manuscript poetry as the most precious thing he had to save. They were satires, which his maturer judgment, or his Christian meekness, determined him the following year to destroy.

In 1723, Haller was sent to Tübingen for the purpose of studying medicine. Camerarius and Duvernoir were the professors to whom he was chiefly attentive. One night he got drunk with some fellow-students; and having, as he thought, thus disgraced himself, he made a covenant with his lips to avoid wine; and abstained from it all the rest of his life. He went, in 1725, to Leyden, continued under Boerhaave his medical studies, and graduated there. The subject of his thesis was the pretended discovery of a salivary duct by Coschwitz.

Two poems, composed at Leyden, have been thought worthy of preservation by Haller; the *Morning Thoughts*, dated 1725, which imply a devout turn of mind; and the *Sigh for Home*, dated 1726, which has all the cold correctness and finished insipidity of a practised mechanical versifier, who can write, but who cannot think, like a poet.

After his graduation, in 1727, Haller came to England with letters of introduction to Sir Hans Sloane, who presented him to Cheselden, Pringle, and other anatomists of eminence. He visited Oxford, embarked at Southampton for Dieppe, and went through Rouen to Paris,

Paris, where an information was laid against him for dissecting a stolen body. The ode on the graduation of his fellow student Giller, dated in 1728, appears to have been written at Paris, and is about worthy of Boileau; it is good sense, neatly but tamely expressed, without imagery.

Thence Haller went to stay at Basle; undertook mathematics with the assistance of Bernouilli; and, in concert with his friend Stahalin, botanized along his walks, and planned the *Methodical Enumeration of Indigenous Helvetic Plants*. In 1730 he returned to Bern, determined to settle in his native place, and there to await practice.

His leisure being now more than sufficient for professional pursuits, he admitted the indulgence of his inclinations. He visited, from motives of taste and science, Jura and the ice-alps, admiring and botanizing. He cultivated the friendship and correspondence of Gesner, the idyl-writer. He talked, he read, he wrote of poetry; he corrected for publication the less feeble of his early efforts, and composed many new moral discourses in rime. His earliest respectable poem is dated in 1729, and entitled *The Alps*. In the antithesis and condensation of his sentiments he imitates Pope; and forgets the finest scenery of nature to introduce didactic truisms,—like that reformer, who painted the decalogue on an altar-piece of Salvator Rosa.

A more heart-felt and beautiful poem is the song to Doris, composed in 1730; of which a close translation occurs in this Magazine, vol. 43, p. 46. It was really inspired by love; for, in the following year, Haller married, on the 19th February, the lady who was its theme.—Her maiden name was Mariana Wyss von Mathod: she was niece to the Steiger, whom Haller also celebrates in his Odes. In the summer of 1731, probably, Haller made a tour through Zurich with his bride; and was of the water-party, whose visit to an island in the lake Klopstock recollects still in 1750 so vividly, and immortalized in the finest of his Odes; of which a translation occurs in this Magazine, vol. 8, p. 806. Haller's *Origin of Evil*, which he considered as his master-piece, was written in 1734: after which period he seems to have grown tired of making verses; for the poem on *Eternity*, begun in 1736, was never finished; and the subsequent productions are all occasional odes, epistles, or elegies.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

Haller's leisure, too, diminished at this period; for the republic of Bern established, in 1734, an amphitheatre of anatomy, in which he was employed to give lectures. To his care also was committed the city-library and the cabinet of medals.

The celebrity of Haller's anatomical lectures soon equalled their excellence; and the Elector of Hanover (George the Second of England) proposed to him a station at the University of Gottingen. The anatomical and botanical departments were consolidated in his favour; and the salary was augmented so liberally as to motive his migration. In the course of the journey, Haller, his wife, and three children, were overturned: he broke his right arm; and Mrs. Haller, who had weak health, received a still more serious injury,—incurred a miscarriage, and died soon after her arrival at Gottingen, in October 1736. One of Haller's most natural and most affecting poems is the elegy composed on her death during the following November. As it has been more beautifully translated into Italian than we can hope to accomplish in English, we shall borrow the Abbé Bertola's elegant imitation.

In Morte di Marianna sua moglie.

Oh Marianna! Marianna!
Cantero la tua morte? oime! qual canto,
Mentre i singozzi troncheran gli accenti,
E un' idea fuggira dinanzi all' altra,
Raddoppia i miei tormenti
La rimeimbranza delle gioie antiche.
Apro d'un cor le piaghe
Che stillan sangue ancora. Ahi la tua morte
Si rinnova per me. Ma l'amor mio
Troppo era grande, e troppo
N'eri tu degna: la tua cara imago
Troppo profondamente era scolpita
Entro l'anima mia, perch'io mi taccia.
E del mio amore a favellar se prendo,
Egli teneramente
L'alta felicitade
Va mostrando alla mente
Delle si dolci e strette auree catene,
Siccome un peggio che da te mi viene.
Non meditati versi, e non industre
Poetico lamento oggi t'intuono,
Son sospiri del cor questi che t'offro,
Del core, o Dio, che al suo dolor non basta.
Si dall'amor, dalla mestizia oppressa
L'anima mia ti piangera, che grave
Delle piu atroci idee sen va smarrita
Pei ciechi labirinti del dolore.
Ti veggio ancor, ti veggio
Qual chiudesti per sempre al giorno i lumi.
Fra disperate smanie io m'apressai,
Marianna, a te: tue le tue forze estreme
Chiasmasti unite a un movimento, ch'io
Chiederti osai. Oh alma dei piu puri
Pensieri adorua! dell'affanno mio

Q

Gemevi

Gemevi sol : l'ultime tue parole
 Non fur che amor, che tenerezza ; e gli atti
 E gli atti estremi, oh ! come faccean fede
 Di quel docil volere,
 Che al supremo voler s'accetta e cede.
 Dove fuggir? dove trovar su queste
 Rive un asilo che non m'offra al guardo
 Oggetti di terror? Questo soggiorno,
 In cui ti persi, e questo
 Marmo che ti ricopre, e questi figlj....
 Ahi figli! ahi! quali il sangue
 Fremiti intollerabili mi desti,
 Mentre di tua beltade
 Queste tenere immagini contemplo,
 Che balbettando ancora
 Dimandan la lor madre !
 Dove fuggir,
 Dove trovar asilo
 Può fra gli sconsolati il più infelice?
 Oh verso te
 Perchè fuggir non lice?
 Il più sincero pianto
 Non ti dovrà il mio core
 Altri che me qui non avevi amico
 Io fui, io fui, che ti strappai dal seno
 Della famiglia tua ; l'abbandonasti
 Per seguir me : t'amava
 La patria tua ; eri al tuo sangue cara ;
 E del tuo sangue, e della patria riva,
 Ahi ! per trarti alla tomba, io ti fei priva.
 Fra quei mesti congedi, e fra gli amplessi
 Della dolce germana ; e appoco appoco
 Mentre la patria tua dagli occhi nostri
 Si scostava....si asceste, a me dicesisti
 Con soave bonta mista a contento :
 Parto, e tranquillo ho il core ;
 Di che pianger dovrei?
 Tu compagno mi sei.
 Ma posso senza lagrime quel giorno
 Quel giorno ricordar che ate mi unio ?
 Oggi ancora il piacer colle mie pene
 A confondersi viene,
 E coll' affanno mio, che non ha eguale,
 Il trasporto amoroso. Oh quanto
 Oh quanto era tenero amante
 Il tuo bel core,
 Il tuo bel cor, che per unirsi al mio,
 Tutto pose in obbligo,
 E la mia sorte conoscendo appieno,
 Sol me guardò nei sensi
 Che m' usciano dal seno.
 Ne guarì andò, che gioventude, e mondo,
 Per esser meglio mio, spregiasti : lungo
 Da volgare sentiero di virtude.
 Bella non eri tu, che per me solo.
 Unito era il tuo core
 Interamente al mio : pensosa poco
 Della tua sorte, il menomo mio duolo
 Trar ti facea sospiri ;
 E di ridente gioja
 Un sol t'empiva delle mie pupille
 Vivace movimento,
 Che fosse segno del mio cor contento.
 Voler dai vani oggetti alto e diviso
 E tutto fisso in Provvidenza e fermo :
 Dolce gentil tranquillità verace

Cui ne giubbilo mai, ne ambascia amara
 Trassero fuori del confine usato.
 Saggezza senza esempio
 Nelle cure amorose
 Verso la dolce prole ;
 Un cor di vera tenerezza pieno,
 E inconsapevol della colpa, un core
 Fatto per dar conforto ai mali miei ;
 Ecco dei miei piaceri
 L'adorata sorgente,
 E la cagion del mio dolor presente.
 Marianna, anchio t' amai !
 Più che il mio labbro
 Non tel dicea, più ch' altri
 Non presterammi fede,
 E più ch' io stesso non credei,
 T' ho amata.
 Oh quante volte fra i suavi amplessi
 Il palpitante core mi dicea :
 Oime se la perdessi !
 Ed io presago intanto
 Secretamente mi struggeva in pianto.
 Si durerà, Marianna, il mio dolore ;
 E durerà quand'anco i pianti miei
 Asciutto il tempo avrà : conosce, oh Dio !
 Altie lagrime il cor, di quelle in fuore,
 Che ricovrono il volto.
 Dei florid' anni miei
 La prima fiamma e sola
 La dolce rimembranza
 Della tua tenerezza,
 La meraviglia delle tue virtudi,
 Di tua bella pieta, del tuo candore
 Sono un debito eterno a questo core.
 Dove più folto e il bosco,
 Sotto l'oscura ombra dei faggi, dove
 Non avrò testimon dei miei lamenti,
 Io cercherò l'amabile tua immago.
 Nulla da questa idea potra distrarmi.
 Colà vedrò il tuo nobil portamento,
 E la mestizia tua nei miei congedi ;
 Ti leggero, chiamata
 Dai replicati amplessi,
 La pura tenerezza agli occhi intorno,
 La tua gioia vedrò nel mio ritorno.
 Da quella cupa oscurità, seguace
 Sarò delle tue tracce nel profondo
 Rimotissimo Empiro :
 Di là da tutti gli astri,
 Che sotto i piedi tuoi giran lucenti,
 Ti cercherò, dove di rai celesti
 Brilla la tua innocenza, e dove cinta
 L'anima tua di miove piume, il volo
 Distende oltre il confin che qui la chiuse,
 Dove t'avvezzi allo splendore angusto
 Della Divinità, tutta trovando
 La tua felicità nei suoi consigli ;
 Dove ai concerti angelici tua voce
 Tua dolce voce unisci in faccia a Dio,
 E una viva preghiera in favor mio.
 Colà del mio dolore
 Vedi i vantaggi, e dei destini il libro
 Ti schiude Dio : tu in quello
 Leggi di nostra divisione amara
 Gli alti disegni, e il fine
 Predestinato della mia carriera.

Oh anima perfetta, anima bella,
Che amai con tanto ardore,
Ma che abbastanza io non amai,
Quanto più amabil sei
Or che t'adorna la celeste luce!
A te sull' ali della calda speme
Mi levo; ah non negarti
Ai voti miei; m'apri le braccia; io fuggo,
Onde a te unirai eternamente in pace;
Raccogli tu l'anima mia seguace.

For grief thus to become the object of poetical occupation, it must already have softened, and began to vibrate within the limits of pleasure: Haller's was not immortal; in about two years he married another wife, Elizabeth Bucher, who died in 1741, and whom he also lamented, but with inferior rimes. He married a third time; but, as no ode occurs on the topic, there is some difficulty to ascertain the date: perhaps it was in 1745; for Haller visited Bern in that year, and was elected a member of the sovereign council. His politics were aristocratic.

Baron Munchausen, the representative of the King of England in the Electorate of Hanover, was much attached to Haller—got him ennobled, and, by his advice, patronized with the revenues of the state the foundation at Gottingen of a school for surgery; of an hospital for lying-in-women; and of an academy for design, in which, objects of natural history were to have a preference over the fine arts.

In the project of sending a scientific traveller into America, Haller took a warm interest, and recommended Christopher Mylius (a naturalist both in the German and English sense of the word,) for the mission; but this accomplished and adventurous young man died in London, where he was about to embark for Georgia. During the year 1748, George the Second visited Gottingen. An oratorio was performed in the church, the words of which Haller supplied; and, in the street, an arc of triumph was erected, of which he too suggested the inscriptions.

On the death of Dillenius, in 1747, Haller was invited to Oxford. He was, indeed, neither a member of the Anglican church nor of that university; but illiberality was not the character of the age of George the Second; nor had the clergy yet formed the project of turning the chairs of science into sinecures, in order to confiscate them for the benefit of their own order. Haller declined this honourable offer: he continued for seventeen years at Gottingen, actively

employed in promoting the sciences connected with physiology. In 1753, he voluntarily desisted from his labours, and retired to his natal and beloved Bern, to spend the evening of his life. In 1755, Mosheim died, and the vacated Chancellorship of the University of Gottingen was offered to Haller, by the express desire of George the Second. Divided between feelings of gratitude to his patron, and of attachment to his country, he communicated the offer to the sovereign council of Bern. The republic was desirous of retaining so illustrious a citizen; and offered to settle a pension on him for life. This determined him to remove no more.

The principal literary societies of Europe were eager to enrol Haller among their members: he enumerates in the title-page to his poems, probably in the order of his successive admissions, those of Gottingen, Bern, Paris, London, Berlin, Utrecht, Edinburgh, Bologna, Stockholm, Rome, Bavaria, Carinthia, and Upsal, as having annexed him to their list of members.

Haller wrote two political novels, *Alfred* and *Usong*. Of the latter he gave a second and amended edition in 1777; in which year also he published the eleventh edition of his Poems. These were his last literary labours. He ceased to live on the 12th December, 1777. The seat of his disease was in the bladder: he continued to the last an attentive and rational observer of his own symptoms; transmitted to Gottingen a scientific analysis of his case, for which opium was the remedy he preferred; and died, feeling his own pulse. Eleven children survived him. His library was purchased by the Emperor Joseph.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read and reflected much upon the subject of early marriages becoming a cause of pauperism. The higher orders must be deplorably negligent of their duty, in promoting the right instruction of the lower, and affording facilities to men not only willing but anxious to work for, subsistence, if the offspring of early marriage shall not constitute the surest and best provision for aged parents. It will admit of ample proof, that all over the Highlands, where there are no poor-rates, the young and able maintain their fathers, mothers, and remoter relatives; for, in a country where so many youths engage as sailors and soldiers, it is not uncommon

uncommon for an aged couple to have survived all their sons; and perhaps they have had no daughter.

Your correspondent, page 201, in the *Monthly Magazine* for April last, eloquently enforces the argument, that Divine Providence will regulate the number of births according to the products that are to yield sustenance for the increased population. Allow me to add, that, if we believe in the highest distinction of rational beings,—the hope of immortality, (held out both by natural and revealed religion,) we must consider, as an unchristian and criminal exercise of public or private power, every attempt to obstruct the gift of existence to creatures destined for eternal enjoyments, after the light afflictions of a few years have passed away for ever. B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a little at a loss to understand whether your Sheffield correspondent, J. H., at page 399 of the Number for December 1817, wishes to describe the disease of the thyroid gland, called Bronchocele, or that chronic inflammation and enlargement of the absorbent glands in the neck, so common in serofulous habits, when he states, "that he has, with painful emotion, observed an increasing number of females with swelling (swollen) or full necks."

If it be the former of these diseases, he may rest in the assurance that the very praiseworthy cause of his "painful emotions" is unfounded; for the complaint is so completely endemic, and so generally confined to the lower and labouring classes, that "the admirers of the sex will not be likely (to use his own words,) to see the neck of a female, otherwise delicately proportioned, puffed up so as to completely destroy the beauty of that interesting part of the female figure;" unless they happen to be residents of those districts in which it prevails; and where, so far from a deformity, it is looked upon as the *το καλον*; and the size of her goitre more effectually secures its possessor from the pangs of celibacy, than the length of her purse.

The physiology and pathology of the thyroid gland have hitherto remained equally unknown; and, although we are warranted in supposing that an organ, so abundantly supplied with blood, must perform some important function (for Nature never acts so inconsistently as to dispropportion her means

to her ends), yet all researches into its offices have ended in vague hypothesis; and, like the disease in question, still remain open to the mind of the ingenious enquirer. Fortunately, however, be its importance what it may, its diseases are but few; and the principal, although an unseemly, is by no means (in this climate) a very common, and certainly not a formidable, one: for, intractable as it is, I know of no case recorded in which it has proved destructive of life, and but few where it has seriously interfered with its fullest enjoyment. In some instances, it is true, respiration has been in a degree affected; but it is far from being (as J. H. states) generally the case. As to his fears of its detrimental influence upon the constitution, they are totally groundless; and, with respect to the danger to which females labouring under it are exposed during child-birth,—although this has occasionally been considered the cause, and not unfrequently an exasperation, of the disease,—yet, admitting these assumptions as facts, the conclusion is erroneous; it cannot have any such dangerous tendency.

Of the remedy about which he is so justly sceptical, I should be inclined to question whether any well-authenticated instance has occurred in which the patient has recovered under its exhibition, whose recovery might not fairly be attributed to other collateral means; for, that a substance nearly inert should possess more efficacy than medicines of acknowledged and approved power, is a contradiction which cannot be admitted.

Switzerland, Savoy, and the Tyrol, are those parts in which this complaint is most prevalent; and in some of the more mountainous parts of this island (especially Derbyshire,) it is by no means uncommon, though to a much less extent. In the valleys of the Alps it is more frequently met with than upon the mountains themselves: in some parts scarcely an individual is totally exempt; and the cause to which it is attributable remains a mere matter of conjecture. Idiotism is sometimes combined with it; but, whether connected, or induced by the same cause, is uncertain. Several in the same family are often affected; and it more frequently attacks females than males; almost invariably commencing at an early age, and occasionally disappearing spontaneously a short time subsequent to puberty.

Some

Some authors have classed Bronchocèle amongst scrofulous diseases; and, in the few cases which have fallen within my own observation, the patient has borne all the external marks of a scrofulous diathesis. I should, therefore, be led to anticipate a more favourable result from such remedies as give tone and vigor to the system, than from any vaunted specifics; a *name* alone sufficient to condemn. Although but little reliance is to be placed upon local applications, they may act as adjuvants. Stimulating lotions and blisters are recommended, and may be safely had recourse to; but issues would to me be very objectionable, as I once saw a case in which their introduction in a large glandular tumor was followed by sphacelus, and death; but, whether from the peculiar irritability of the individual, or from an inability in glandular structures to support high inflammatory action, I am unable to say.

Should the patient be willing to get rid of an inconvenience at considerable risk, and by the intervention of a severe operation, I should conceive the four arteries supplying the gland might be tied, with a probability of effecting a cure; but its removal has always been attended with fatal consequences.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING these times of distress render every means to economise the expence for the support of a family absolutely necessary, and as every information conducive to the comfort of one family may be generally beneficial if put in practice,—to that end, would any of your valuable correspondents, who may be acquainted with the process of dressing and dyeing fur-skins, be kind enough to give it to the public, through the medium of your truly useful miscellany, so as to enable those that reside in the country to dress and dye their rabbit and other skins, for family wear; or give a reference to any work in print on the subject, either as a separate treatise, or the part, or number, of any more voluminous publication?

Woolwich;
October 16, 1818.

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to forming a new nomenclature of the Heavens, I must confess I cannot coincide with

Mr. Dick's ideas, whose argument altogether seems to have a tendency of involving the first observers of the heavens in oblivion.

Innovations, however, similar to Mr. D.'s, have been attempted by invidious persons, whose study was more directed to the form, than to the improvement, of the science: The venerable Bede, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the first who attempted to reduce the constellations into different arrangements; who substituted the names of the twelve Apostles for the twelve signs of the Zodiac, instead of the prophane names of the ancients: he was followed by an astronomer who afterwards gave Scripture-names to the rest of the constellations; but this innovation introduced confusion in the study of the science, and, consequently, finished with its author.

The "*ignorant shepherds*" of the plains of Babylon and Egypt were undoubtedly the first who made observations of the stars; and I think it clearly appears they endeavoured to portion out the firmament into distinct parts, reducing a certain number of stars under the representation of certain images, in order to aid the imagination and the memory to conceive and retain their number and situation. And, if such images or figures have the property of assisting the memory, why should new and more complicated characters be introduced. Instead of studying the numerous clusters of stars in their ancient or original names, we are to substitute circles, triangles, squares, pentagons, and, consequently, polygons without number. Then what advantage or improvement is to be derived from such substitutions? If those innumerable clusters are not to be brought into the boundary of figures, where there is an opportunity of bending, bringing to, and expanding, almost at pleasure, are they to be brought to coincide with figures so scientifically arranged?

The question required to be answered appears plainly this,—if parallelograms, right lines, &c. are to be substituted instead of Orion and Gemini, &c., will such figures facilitate the progress of students?—will they tend to convey clearer ideas of the different situations of the stars?—will they tend to aid the imagination or the memory to conceive and retain their number better than the mythological representations? If circles are to be introduced, I should despair of any regularity whatever: if a square or

any

any other regular figure should be an adjoining constellation with a circle, what proper name would be given to such polygonal figures as would be required to enclose the spaces caused by such figures?

Certainly "there is no science which has a tendency to produce more pacific habits than astronomy;" yet I should not conceive that the bare names would tend to lessen those habits, or that "the tranquil observer of the heavens" would form a mean idea of the works of the Almighty, because he studies them by ancient characters: surely a student cannot imagine that he is to "encounter with Hercules and his club," or that he is to fly from the fury of the Bull or the ferocity of the Lion. It seems evident, that those images of representation would not be the means of his forming insignificant conceptions,—he would rather be astonished with the simplicity of arrangement; be surprised at the curious memory of the ancients; be amazed at the august works of Nature; and, lastly, adore that Omnipotent Power who regulates the whole. J. W.

Norwich; Jan. 11, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HORACE:

From the German of Sulzer.

IT would be forming too mean an idea of one of Antiquity's greatest poets, to imagine that Horace addicted himself to verse-making (like our now-a-day rimesters,) for mere amusement; spending his youth and manhood in hunting up poetical thoughts and images, and counting syllables; in order that, by furnishing his fellow citizens every now and then with something pretty to read, he might acquire the reputation of a clever fellow. Lord Shaftesbury justly observes, that the ancient and modern critics, who have commented on this writer, have not represented him as the great man he really was. Comparing the scattered passages which he has here and there interwoven in his poems, concerning his own private concerns and character, he cannot but strike us in a very advantageous light.

He was the son of a freed-man, who was probably a Greek of decent fortune and upright character, and from whom he received a good education. He expresses himself very clearly on this head in different places, and ascribes it to his father, that he was a just man and beloved:—

— *parus et insonis.*

— *si vivo et carnis amicis;*
Causa fuit pater his: Sat. i. 6.

He attributes to his father's instructions his not having been hurried down the stream of profligacy:—

— *Insuevit pater optimus hoc me,*
Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque
notando. Sermo. i. 4.

He had different teachers; but his worthy father trusted not to them alone, being himself his most careful guardian: *Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes*. *Circum doctores aderat.* *Ibid.*

After receiving in Rome so good an education, and being instructed according to the fashion of the times in the elegant arts, he went to Athens, where he prosecuted philosophy in the schools of the academies. During his stay there, the civil war broke out, by which Brutus hoped to save the republic. Horace attached himself to the side of freedom, both from patriotic and private motives; having enjoyed the esteem and friendship of Brutus, after being made known to him in Greece. This single circumstance of his having been acquainted with the leaders of the state before the ruin of the republic, and of his having been made use of by such great men in the defending of liberty (for a whole legion was entrusted to him), must justify his claim to our good opinion. Afterwards he had occasion to value himself thereupon, and the manner in which he speaks of it, *Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique.*

Ep. i. 20.

— *Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur*
usque
Invidia. Sat. ii. 1.

demonstrates him to have lived in habits of intimacy with the greatest men of the dying republic, both before and during the civil war. And, on this account, after the battle of Philippi, he was declared an exile, as a leader of rebellion, and his goods were confiscated. This forced him to a quiet life; and, as he could now do no more for Liberty, he threw himself into the arms of the Muses, as Cicero, in similar circumstances, had, before him, done into those of Philosophy. All this he relates with his characteristic conciseness:—

Romæ nutriti mihi contigit, atque doceri,
Iratus Graüs quantum nocuisset Achilles.
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus ait tis Athenæ:
Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
Atque inter sylvas Academi quærere
verum.

Dura sed emovere Ieo me tempora grato;
Civilisque

Civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma,
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque pa-
terni

Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem. *Epis. ii. 2.*

Here he insinuates his opinion of the civil war; so that we cannot but forgive him his after-reconciliation with Cæsar. He ascribes to him only superior might, which he silently opposes to the right of the other party. The bravest man deserves not blame for yielding to decisive superiority, if he do but not consider the more powerful as the more rightful master.

It were mistaking the matter to conclude, from the last words of this passage, that he turned poet for bread; or that the profit of his verses was necessary to his maintenance. He only means, that the loss of his estate and his banishment, by depriving him of ability to be actively useful, obliged him to a different pursuit.

His first poetical attempts were his satires, written after the manner of Lucilius: and natural enough was it that a man, of so noble a way of thinking, should give loose to his contempt for profligacy and vice. This virtuous scorn was his Muse, and not an itch for the name of poet; accordingly, at first, he lays no claim to the title:—

— Ego me illorum dederim quibus esse
poetas,
Excerpam numero. *Serm. i. 4.*

and took no pains for applause; for then, too, as well as now, the wits of the age had their several tricks for admiration,—their clap-traps, (if I may borrow a term from the stage.) This underhand work did not suit him:—

Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et
ultor
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita
dignor. *Epist. i. 19.*

He wrote, because he could not view the progress of dissipation, and silently look on:—

— Seu me tranquilla senectus
Expectat, seu mors atris circumvolat alis,
Dives, inops, Romæ, seu fors ita jusserit,
exnl
Quisquis erit vitæ, scribam, color. *Serm. ii. 1.*

Before an end was put to civil discord, however, he obtained leave to return to Rome, bought a citizen's decury, and was introduced, by his friends Virgil and Varius, to Mæcenas. At first he shewed much backwardness; and it was nine months after his introduction to this

favorite of Augustus ere he was admitted among his intimates. (*Serm. i. 6.*) He was next presented to Augustus, and by him much valued.

From a hundred passages in his writings, it may be perceived that, in Horace's conversations with Mæcenas and Augustus, the discourse mostly glanced upon the corruption of manners and morals among the Romans, and that this gave rise to many a satire and ode. Under the regent's protection, he might venture to be bold; and was, indeed, sometimes so bitter as to come within reach of the law, which created him many enemies; but, as he was safe from persecution, they rather excited his hate than his fear. From time to time he continued his vehement sallies upon the reigning follies of the Romans, attacking, indiscriminately, as well individuals as the public.

His way of life was such as became a philosopher,—unambitious, and glad that his situation allowed of his living to himself, afar from public business and from court. Like a true sage, he seems to feel the great advantages of a private life:—

Nollem onus, — portare molestum.
Nam mihi continuo major querenda foret
res,
Atque salutandi plures; ducendus et unus
Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
Exirem; plures calones atque caballi
Pascendi; ducenda petorrita.—*Serm. i. 6.*

He felt that in this state he had many superiorities over the great:—

— Commodius quam tu, præclare
senator,
Millibus atque aliis vivo; quantumque
libido est,
Incedo solus; percontor quanti olus et far.

With such a way of thinking, well might he look down on the Romans, as from an eminence, and reproach them so emphatically with their follies.

Augustus saw the importance of such a man, not only as an amusing and philosophical companion, but as one who could importantly serve him, by spreading his fame and supporting his policy; and, by his express command, Horace celebrated in song his and his party's victories. Many of the best odes were, in all probability, composed at his instigation to sooth the Romans into an affection for his quiet government, his institutions, and his laws. In old age the poet seems again to have absented himself from court, to enjoy his own retirement. He then resided mostly on his Sabine estate, or in his Tiburtine villa,

villa; living, like a wise man, oftener wished-for than beheld at court.

All this casts a pretty clear light upon his moral character. He had genius enough, in the obscurity of an inferior station, to make himself master of such habits and talents as rendered him important to the first men of the state: and, had the assertors of freedom overcome, he would have acquired great weight, and been considered as one of the pillars of the republic. As soon as the labouring for liberty seemed not only fruitless but dangerous to the state, he gave up active life, and bowed his head to fate. He was sought by the ruling party; and, though he did not shun its favor, he did not become one of its mean flatterers. As he could no longer do any-thing for the commonwealth, he was, awhile, only a spectator. His penetration and accuracy of feeling soon pictured to him, in lively colours, the sinking and degenerating character of his fellow-citizens: and, as patriot-virtue was henceforward to be useless, to private virtue he endeavoured to lend his support. It stung him to the quick, that the Romans, after having irrecoverably lost their political liberty, should add to their bonds the chains of moral slavery. He perceived that, even under the new government, means remained, would but the citizens embrace them, to make the empire great, and themselves happy: and much of his poetry aims at convincing them of this, and at saving them from complete-corruption. What he required of them, his own life exemplified. This enlarged way of thinking, united to a very lively poetical genius, make him one of the poets who have laboured for the true end of the art. This moral aim, as an ingenious English critic has observed, is perceptible in all his works; and the author of the epistles is knowable even in his odes. "Horace (says Warton,) is the most popular writer of antiquity, because he deals in images borrowed from common life, and in remarks accommodated to human hearts and occupations;" and (we may add,) because his object was not so much to pass for the ingenious man, who had always something pretty wherewith to dazzle his reader,—but for a philosopher, whose comprehensive view was usefully darted over a whole public.

To be sure, he has trifled, and written many an odelet to entertain his friend; but he ought not to be tried upon the testimony of a few songs composed for

pastime and in joke, but on that of his larger and more serious works. In them, we every-where behold the man penetrated with the convictions he is endeavouring to infuse into others; and who, therefore, gives to every thought its greatest warmth and vigour. In them, we every-where perceive the glowing, feeling heart, the copious and flowery fancy, overruled by strong sense; and, on this account, he must always remain the favorite poet of the serious and the philosophical.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is truly lamentable to hear of the numbers who lose their lives by fire in London. The houses are constructed of such combustible materials, and fires make such rapid progress, that there is little chance of escape, except by the windows; and, if people would avail themselves of this outlet, I am convinced the number of sacrifices to this dreadful element would be greatly lessened. Many ingenious contrivances have been proposed, to enable people to save themselves in this way; but, either from their complicated motions, their expense, or some other cause, few, or none of them, have been generally adopted. Yet it is an undoubted truth, that almost every person may be saved, by having recourse to a knotted rope, or rope-ladder, suspended from the window. This simple assistance is attended with almost no expense; and surely the most delicate person would not hesitate a moment between sliding down a rope or being burned alive.

Might not every sleeping apartment, or at least every house, be provided with this simple apparatus, with a hook, noose, or other means of fixing it quickly to a bed-post, or table? But, it is to be feared, the very simplicity of this scheme will prevent its being practised; and we shall be doomed, now and then, to hear of our fellow-creatures burned or suffocated for want of a bit of knotted rope. It would be a sort of insult to the understanding of your readers, to enter into a minute detail of the means of using this simple mode of escape: every person must apprehend at once. I should be happy to hear that every house-keeper in London would adopt this plan, by either having a rope-ladder, or some yards of knotted rope, to have recourse to on such mournful occasions. I am not ashamed

to say, that when business calls me to London, I cannot sleep with safety or satisfaction, till my bed-room is provided with a bit of rope. T. S.

Dundee; Dec. 24, 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NO apology will be required for the trouble I hereby occasion. Your willingness to encourage the circulation of accurate information on any subject whatever, (whether agreeable or disagreeable to your own opinion,) has ever been evinced by the facility with which you have promulgated the sentiments of your numerous correspondents.

In your Magazine for November, p. 352, col. 2, you have introduced a statement of Mons. Dufief's new method of teaching French to a number of pupils, by himself *first* pronouncing the words, and then his pupils, till they did it accurately. That Mr. D. may have *invented* this plan, I shall not pretend to deny; because I am not certain how many years he may have resided in England; and I am not aware that it is of particular importance. But I feel it a duty to my country to state, that he is not the only person who has practised it; and that it was practised several years ago in my school at Hanley, in the Pottery. I shall appeal to the inhabitants of that place (which I have now quitted) to verify.

The fact, Mr. Editor, is this:—when I commenced the education of youth at Hanley, each pupil laboured under, not only total ignorance of true *prosody*, (or enunciation,) but also a peculiar *dialectic brogue*, that excited disagreeable sensations whenever and while I had them employed in reading. I was confident that, unless their vocal organs differed from mine, this needed not be the case; I was satisfied that the *philosophy of language* should furnish adequate remedies, and I resolved to experiment a little with the mechanism of language. I selected some of the most striking passages from Dr. Mayor's Speaker and Blair's Class Book; (such as I conjectured would interest the pupils, and excite correspondent emotions;) and, causing each class to assemble, I first read the whole exercise twice: I then read a line, and caused the whole class to recite it; this was done, perhaps, ten minutes: I then caused each boy in the class to recite the exercise; constantly correcting the smallest deviation, and explaining the nature of the sentiment,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 329.

and the true reasons why it was to be pronounced in the manner I inculcated.

The novelty of the plan occasioned a little *risibility* for several days among the head classes, but they soon perceived the advantages that would result from attention; they entered into my views with considerably more spirit than I had either reason or cause to expect. They even evinced anxiety whenever some arithmetical operation engaged my attention a few minutes beyond the regular hour appointed for this exercise; and, I believe, that an *omission* would have produced *dissatisfaction* altogether. In connection with this method, I introduced the mechanism of language in reference to analysis and composition; and such was the pleasure the pupils began to feel, that they scarcely ever were absent from their grammatical and recitative exercises. The effects produced equalled my most earnest expectations. For, at the Christmas following, before an assemblage of near two hundred ladies and gentlemen, two classes, of twenty-four pupils each, read and recited exercises, (proposed by some of the company,) separately, and collectedly, in the same *time, inflections, cadence, and tone*, (as far as could accord with the relative varied pitch,) of voice; and immediately analysed whatever exercise was given.

In stating this particularly, I have no private feeling to gratify; I merely wish my countrymen not to attach all the merit of every novelty in education to any individual whatever. I am, indeed, of opinion, that many school-masters may consider the method I have stated as the only one calculated to fully counteract *provincial vulgarisms*. But I must again assert, that Mons. Dufief is not the only person who practises it; and, also, that I have not borrowed it. I constantly resort to it whenever I wish to effect the above purpose; and I am without any doubt whatever concerning its being the easiest, (to both teacher and pupil,) the quickest, and the only accurate method of communicating the continental languages.

The benefits of the plan are now enjoyed by each of these young gentlemen, who were so instructed, (some of whom are now in various parts of the kingdom;) and I will be so bold as to say, that no persons in Hanley are more free from *dialectic brogue*, than those my late pupils.

SIMEON SHAW.

Academy, near Oldfield, Salford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SON of mine having long been troubled with warts on various parts of his face, and as they are so conspicuously situated, that he does not like to make use of caustic, I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents are able to prescribe some efficient remedy. We have cut them off repeatedly; but, instead of diminishing, they appear to grow larger: we have also tried a strong solution of sal-ammoniac, but without effect.

A. C. R.

London; Jan. 7.

For the Monthly Magazine.

APPLICATION of the NEW THEORY of MOTION to EXPLAIN the CAUSE of the TIDES.

THE phenomena of the tides have been ascribed to the principle of *innate* gravitation; but the new theory of proximate causes refers them to that general law of motion which it considers as the primary and proximate cause of all material phenomena, operating, in a descending series, from the rotation of the sun round the fulcrum of the solar system, to the fall of an apple to the earth. This motion being transferred from system to system, and from body to body, through all nature from its source, wherever that be, serves as the efficient cause of every species of vitality, of every organic arrangement, and of all those accidents of body heretofore ascribed by the imagination to attractive, gravitating, and centrifugal forces.

The waters of the ocean are observed to flow and rise twice a-day, in which motion, or flux, which in the same direction lasts nearly six hours, the sea gradually swells, and, entering the mouths of rivers, drives back the river-waters, towards their head. After a continued flux of six hours, it seems to repose for a quarter of an hour, and then begins to ebb, or retire back, for six hours more; in which time, by the subsidence of the waters at the rivers-mouth, they resume their usual course. After a quarter of an hour, the sea again flows and rises as before.

According to the theory of Newton, these phenomena were supposed to be produced by an imaginary power, inherent in all matter, called ATTRACTION. The moon was supposed to attract the waters by the *hocus-pocus* of this power, just as the earth was supposed to attract the moon, the moon the earth, and the planets one another. This was very good philosophy as long as names were

admitted to represent efficient causes, but the more inquisitive spirit of modern philosophy asks how any attraction, or operative force of the nature of attraction, can exist between bodies necessarily separated, according to the same theory, by a *vacuum* in space, and which would fall together but for the further necessary hypothesis of a *projectile force*? Besides, in the phenomena of the tides, it was unfortunate for this gravitating theory, that the tides rise on the opposite sides of the earth at the same time.

The entire theory of all occult attraction and repulsion is, however, visionary and fabulous, and must yield, before the light of reason, to the new theory, which ascribes all phenomena of subordinate or included motion to superior general motions, or to the transfer of the motions of greater bodies to smaller ones. Thus, all motions which we witness on the earth, as the tides of the waters and atmosphere, the fall of bodies, the principle of weight or centripetal force, the motions of animals, &c. &c. are ascribed by the new theory of *transferred motion*, to the combined motions of the earth around its axis in every twenty-four hours, and around the sun in every year,—of which motions every part of the terrestrial mass is the inert patient.

It is easy to conceive, that, even if there were no moon, the moving waters of the two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, would necessarily oscillate, or vibrate, between the continents which bound them from north to south, by the combined force of the two-fold motions of the earth. They would be intercepted in their rotation by those continents on the eastern sides, which it is well known are worn away by their action; and a re-action would take place on the western sides of the same continents. But, as the motions of the moon, in its lunar orbit, coincide with those of the tides in their terrestrial orbit, there is evidently a connexion in the cause of both motions, or rather, the causes of both appear to be identically the same; and the effects are, therefore, simultaneous.

This common cause, it may now be proved, is to be found in the motions of the earth, which operate alike on the waters of the earth, and by the medium of space on the moon according to their respective quantities of matter, and to the square of their distances from the centre of the motions of the terrestrial and lunar system.

The

The connexion between the earth and its waters is palpable, but that between the earth and the moon is obviously maintained by means of the gaseous or fluid medium, which fills all space, and transfers the motions of the sun, from the sun to the planets and their secondaries, and from the planets to their several secondaries. The gaseous medium filling universal space is, therefore, in this respect, and in universal nature, as efficient in transferring motion from masses to masses in proportion to their quantity of matter and to their distance, as the continuous fixed matter of a rod, or lever of wood or metal.

The causes and phenomena of the tides, according to this new system, may be described in the following paragraphs:

1. The tides are primarily nothing more than oscillations of the waters, caused by the two-fold motions of the earth, and by the constant re-action of land during the rotation of the whole terrestrial mass of fixed and fluid materials.

2. There are two tides in opposite seas of the earth at the same time, because there are two great seas in motion, and two continents acting and re-acting on the two moving seas.

3. The oscillations move backward and forward within every six hours, consequently the space moved over by the same waters in each vibration is equal to the rate of motion per hour multiplied by six, which oscillation in the British Channel is from thirty-six to forty-two miles only.

4. This, therefore, is the breadth of the great tidal waves, or oscillations of the ocean; consequently, there are 70 or 80 of these tidal-waves following each other in succession across the Atlantic, and from 150 to 200 such in the Pacific, according to the several rates of motion arising from various combinations of land, rocks, and water.

5. Their connection with the moon and sun, is a consequence of the causes of all motion being the same; and of the necessary balance of forces, which exists in a system of universal motion, in which all bodies are forced to move around circles of such radii as are calculated to produce in each of them uniform momenta.

6. Of course, as it is the oscillation of the great tidal waves that creates the local tides, whatever adds to the volume or velocity of a tidal wave, when moving from east to west, produces similar

effects, while the same volume moves back from west to east; consequently, one spring-tide, or one neap-tide, or one tide of any kind, leads necessarily to a returning tide of the same quantity; and there is no occasion for the operation of any new power, to produce a recurring peculiarity during the same rotation.

In fine, it is intended to be asserted in this paper, that the phenomena of the tides are mere phenomena of MOTION,— and, as such, are proximately caused by MOTION; that the proximate motions or causes concerned in their production are the rotation of the earth around its own axis, and around the centre of the momenta of the earth and moon, and that of the earth, the moon, and the sun; no attraction, gravitation, or other occult force, being concerned, or being necessary.

Palpably and necessarily true as is this theory of the proximate causes of the local motions or tides of the terrestrial fluids, yet there are many sensible persons who have been educated in the belief of the power of the *hocus-pocus* of gravitation, who will attempt to dispute its evidence inch by inch. They witness certain effects, and, instead of tracing the proximate mechanism of their causes, they consider it as the *acme* of philosophical research to specify the vulgar law of those effects, and to confer a name on the cause. To pronounce this name is so much easier than to investigate the cause itself, that it is to be feared the votaries of a system of nomenclature will continue to out-number the votaries of investigation in the proportion in which the idle exceed the industrious, unless the conferring of a name on a cause should cease to be considered as legitimate wisdom.

The supernatural, or *hocus-pocus*, philosophy has, however, been fashionable in all ages; for nothing delights men like conjurations or enchantments. It is, therefore, an ungracious task to disturb the delightful visions of those who implicitly believe in miraculous causes. How painful it is to descend from the magical powers of innate attraction, and the enchanting principle of universal gravitation, to mechanical arrangements of atomic forms, and to the accidents of transferred motion! How much more pleasing it is to follow the transition of caloric, than to be enabled to trace all cases of heat to variations and concentrations of motion! What an extinguisher of the imagination it is, to prove that the parts of a planet

centripetate, owing to its two-fold motions, instead of gravitating by the occult sublimity of the gravitating force! How mortifying it is to find, that a gaseous medium in space is competent to conduct and transfer the motions of distant bodies to one another, without the aid of the sublime gravitation, and the sublimely sublime centrifugal force! How vulgar it is to maintain, that universal space is filled with gross media, like that in the vicinity of a dirty planet! How common it is to assert, that the delightful mysteries of friction and resistance are nothing more than the parting with, or diffusion, of motion, according to the combined ratio of the number of particles in the opposing bodies, with their pre-existing heat or fluidity! How destructive of the workings of genius, and the invention of beautiful hypotheses, concerning animal life and locomotion, to assert that such motions consist merely in a muscular transfer of the motions of the earth from the extremities in contact with the earth to the distant extremities of the bodies! In short, science and philosophy will lose all their fascinations, if it should unfortunately be admitted, that all the varied phenomena of the universe have proximate causes, *not more obscure* than transferred motion, as concentrated by various arrangements, and as modified by various atomic forms!

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ECONOMY in our necessary expenditure is now become the duty of almost every one who does not live upon the taxes. The subject, as to where a family may live cheapest, is therefore of vital importance; and, as the columns of your excellent Magazine have already been opened to the discussion of the question, the enclosed may not be unacceptable to your readers.

To those possessed of limited means — to half-pay officers, retired tradesmen of moderate fortunes, and small annuitants, — the following information is addressed. To such the situation pointed out offers a retirement within the pale of the British dominions, within the easy reach of friends, in a healthful climate, at a comparatively cheap rate of living, and divested of that most appalling idea connected with emigration, — a final separation from our country and connexions.

The Isle of Man is situated about

the middle of the Irish channel, and is nearly equidistant from the shores of the three kingdoms, with all which it has communication, by means chiefly of regular passage-boats, furnished with excellent accommodations, at moderate charges; affording an endless source of gratification and amusement to the lovers of aquatic excursions in every direction, — to Liverpool, Whitehaven, Dublin, Dumfries, and the adjacent coasts, and innumerable facilities for field sports.

As a sea-bathing place, Douglas can scarcely be surpassed; whether the salubrity of the climate, or the purity of the water, be considered; and it possesses excellent accommodation, both for warm and cold bathing.

The country is in a high degree beautiful and romantic, and has been considered, by many judges of the picturesque, as inferior in these qualities to the Isle of Wight, only from its want of the same luxuriant growth of wood.

The Isle of Man is totally free from taxes, except a rate upon dogs, public-houses, and a very small rate upon dwelling-houses in the towns: the sums thus raised being applied to the repairing of the highways. Good arable land, at two or three miles' distance from the chief towns, lets at from one to two guineas an acre per annum: unimproved lands may be had at a very low rate. Neat dwelling-houses in the towns, with three bed-rooms, parlour, kitchen, &c. at from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a-year. Larger houses, very good, at from 20*l.* to 35*l.* a-year. Furnished lodgings, with good sitting-room, bed-room, &c. at 6*s.* a-week, and upwards, according to the extent and quality of the accommodations. Provisions may be estimated nearly as follow, viz.

Beef 4*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.

Mutton 4*d.* to 8*d.* ditto.

Veal 6*d.* to 7*d.* ditto.

Pork 4*d.* to 6*d.* ditto.

A good turkey 3*s.* to 4*s.*

Goose 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ducks and fowls, 2*s.* a-pair.

Chickens 9*d.* to 1*s.* ditto.

Fish of various sorts (including turbot and soles,) abundant, and very cheap.

Eggs from 1*½* to 2*½* dozen for 1*s.*

Fresh butter in summer at from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. of 16 oz. — in winter from 9*d.* to 1*s.*

French brandy 10*s.* to 12*s.* per gallon.

Hollands 10*s.* per gallon.

Rum 9*s.* per gallon.

And good port-wine at 24*s.* per dozen.

Jan. 26, 1819.

J. N.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

ESTIMATE OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER
OF MRS. ANN RATCLIFFE.

WHILE the resemblance between *mediocrity* and *excellence* is so striking that but few can discover the difference, there is still a quality belonging to the latter which raises it to such an unmeasurable degree above the former, that they do not admit of comparison. We have sometimes thought that *mediocrity*, with respect to *excellence*, is what the productions of art are to those of Nature. The outward symmetry is, apparently, not inferior; but all the internal contrivance, the wonders of the mechanism, and the mystery of vivification, are wanting. The painted flower emulates the beauty of the native blossom, but the moment that it is subjected to microscopic sight it appears a rude and rough congregation of blots and stains; whilst the texture and colours of the other are developed into a more amazing variety of ingenuity and perfection. The tact of taste is, to *mediocrity* and *excellence*, what the microscope is to the rose and the painting.

We have been led into this train of reflection, by comparing the works of Mrs. Ratcliffe with those of her most popular imitators. In some of them we find the fable as well constructed, and, in others, the descriptions drawn with no less force; but her genius was not in them. It is necessary to grant to them that the events narrated might have happened, and that the scenes described may have had existence; but, in the romances of this wonder-making lady, nothing is required beyond what she produces. We read on to the end, conjured by the magic of her imagination; and, while shuddering on the brink of extravagance, we cannot persuade ourselves, at the moment, that we are safe from real dangers. She is the greatest sorceress in *the terrific* that has ever appeared: the murder scene in *Macbeth* "melts into thin air," when compared to the black and lowering horrors of the attempted assassination in *the Italian*; the incidents of which are depicted, not only as naturally, but with more simplicity, and are not less finely invested with the aerial haze of poetical penciling.

Some critics have expressed the opinion, that Mrs. Ratcliffe is not the inventor of that species of fiction in which she has so greatly excelled, and they affect to find the model of her stories in

"*the Castle of Otranto*," by Horace Walpole; or in the dramas and romances of the Germans. It would not be difficult to disprove this. Although the superstitious feelings of the characters are delineated in the *Castle of Otranto* with *naiveté* and genius, the incidents are so preposterous that the reader is never interested in them, but often disposed to throw down the book with levity; and in the German writers there is an exaggeration of passion, as far beyond the bounds of Nature as the incidents in the other are remote from probability. But, in the romances of Mrs. Ratcliffe, each successive scene is so well conceived, and executed with so strict a regard to the proper *costume* of Nature, that an air of reality pervades the whole series, and we are not sensible of the general improbability of the story until we have closed the book, and shaken off the entrancement with which we were deluded. It is in the influence which she possesses over the feelings of her readers that her power and originality consists.

Her object, especially in her two great works, the *Mysteries of Udolpho* and the *Italian*, is to inspire terror. In the former, she has addressed herself to our superstitious curiosity, by a train of circumstances, in which the reader is perfectly aware no supernatural agency exists; and, in the latter, she aims at the excitement of a still higher species of fear by incidents that have a super-human character, whilst the story itself is obviously within the ordinary probabilities of Neapolitan manners. Yet, in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, we are constantly in the dread of some apocalyptic apocalypse; and, in the *Italian*, appalled by a stupendous phantom of embodied iniquity. But how charmingly these strong feelings are occasionally appeased,—soothed by the solemn solitudes of the forest,—cheered by the images of rural carelessness, or spirited into that open-eyed enthusiasm that, in the freedom of the breezy mountain top, expatiates over the landscape below, and the blue expanse of the distant sea. The descriptions of Mrs. Ratcliffe possess the transparency of Claude, with the grandeur of Salvator Rosa.

But the power of her pencil is not limited to the magnificent fidelity of her landscapes and figures, it is still more beautifully exhibited in those minute touches of feeling which render the sentiment appropriate to the circumstances, and preserve an harmonious accordance

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

A MOMENT's reflection will satisfy all your readers, that a man, accustomed to study, does not observe the syllables when he is reading, at least a language familiar to him. Each word is a type to which his eye has been used: he recognizes it at a glance. In fact, the words are to him hieroglyphics—symbols, each presenting instantaneously to his mind a settled meaning and pronunciation. Now, this is a sound reason against hastily altering an established orthography, even though it may not have been originally well devised. It is not so decisive, however, as to forbid all possible changes; and, should one be indicated, tending to prevent a hesitation in the reader's comprehension, its adoption would promote the very object for which caution, in tampering with the existing system, is recommended.

I have often noticed a perplexity, in persons reading aloud, from there being no difference in the spelling between the pronoun and the conjunction *that*. You will see it now that you are put upon the watch. It will not happen where the passage has been previously perused, and the general sense is impressed on the reader's recollection; but it will be frequently experienced where there has not been such a preparation, so as that the purport of the sentence begun is to be guessed at.

I have wondered that the simple expedient of doubling the final *t* in the pronoun has not got into practice. Such a distinction would at once mark that the word was to have the intensity of pronunciation by which we do discriminate it from the other in utterance. The innovation would not lead to abuse, by being a precedent for treating, on the same principle, the multitude of words which have two meanings entirely unconnected: for, I do not know any other case in which the context does not immediately fix the sense, if the structure of the sentence place the word in its right position. H.

Geruckpore; June 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL think myself obliged to any of your literary correspondents who will inform me if Toland ever published his History of the Druids. There is a work bearing that title, which is not without its interest, though only the plan of the projected work which the
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learned author communicated to Lord Viscount Molesworth, in a series of letters addressed to that nobleman.

Toland appears to have been peculiarly qualified to write a work⁴ of the kind, not only from his profound knowledge of all kinds of learning, his great skill in all the learned and modern languages, but also in the Celtic in all its dialects. It appears, from his own account of the work, that he had had it in contemplation for many years “collecting, as occasion presented, whatever might any way tend to the advantage or perfection of it.” He intended it not only to comprise a history of the Druids, but also an account of the ancient Celtic religion and literature. I question very much if he ever completed his design, the materials for which he had been so many years in collecting: his last letter to Lord Molesworth was dated April 18, 1719; and he died in March 1722; during which short period he published at least ten works on religious, literary, and political, subjects; among which I do not find enumerated, by his biographer, “the History of the Druids;” nor is it probable, that Lackington, had he known of the existence of such a work, would have published the plan of the said history for the history itself. Should my conjectures be correct, that no such history was ever published, it would be much to be regretted that such interesting and valuable materials should be lost to the world; and it would be a matter well worth the attention of the learned and curious to institute an enquiry after them. Should this short notice be the means of instituting such an enquiry, and of recovering them, the writer of this will think himself happy in having brought the subject before the public. Y. Q.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

If the following emendations of two passages in Shakspeare’s “Merry Wives of Windsor” should appear to you to have restored the precise meaning which our inimitable bard intended to convey, I trust you will oblige an occasional correspondent by giving them a place in your excellent miscellany.

*Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 1, Scene 3.**

Falstaff.—I have writ me a letter to her; and here another to Page’s wife; who even now gave me good eyes too, and examined my parts with most judicious eyliads: sometimes the beam of her

view gilded my foot, sometimes my portly belly.

I am thoroughly convinced that Shakspeare in this place wrote *glided*, and not *gilded*. The idea conveyed by the word *glided* exactly corresponds with Falstaff’s assertion in the former part of the sentence,—that she examined him with most judicious *eyliads*, that is, *glances of the eye*, (*œillades*, French;) sometimes the beam of her view, in the course of her examination, *glided*, or *passed swiftly*, over his foot, and sometimes over his portly belly. This emendation does not alter the propriety of Pistol’s observation,

“ Then did the sun on dung-hill shine.”
Pistol is playing upon the word *beam*, and comparing the beams of her eye to those of the sun. Besides, Falstaff continues the same allusion to *gliding* in the following sentence:—

“ O ! she did so *course* o’er my exteriors, with such a greedy intention,” &c.

Act 4, Scene 4.

Mrs. Page.—My Nan shall be queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.

Page.—That silk will I go buy; and in that time
Shall Master Slender steal my Nan away,
And marry her at Eton.

As the sentence now stands, Page is made to say, that, while he went to purchase the silk, Master Slender should steal away his daughter; which certainly it was not his intention he should do, *at, or in, that time*.

Warburton, in a note on this passage, says, “ Mr. Theobald, referring *that time* to the time of buying the silk, alters it to *tire*. But there is no need of any change, *that time* evidently relating to the time of the mask with which Falstaff was to be entertained, and which makes the whole subject of this dialogue. Therefore, the common reading is right.”

I can by no means subscribe to Warburton’s opinion. I think it scarcely admits of a doubt, that Page is alluding to the fine white dress in which his daughter *was to appear* at the intended mask, and in which dress Master Slender was to steal her away from thence. Shakspeare, instead of *time*, most assuredly wrote *trim*, a word which signifies *finely attired*, or *dressed*, and which, hastily and badly written, might very easily be mistaken by a careless transcriber for *time*.

The meaning of Page evidently is, that he will go and buy the *white silk*; and *in that trim*, that is, *finely attired in the robe of white silk*, shall Master Slender

* Manly Wood’s edition, 1806.

Slender (at the mask) steal away his daughter.

W. C.

Jan. 1, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOPHTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 39.)

THE modern apostle, by many of his cotemporaries styled that crafty old jesuit, John Wesley, in some part of the one hundred octavos, by him said to have been published, has given an account of his experiences, during a religious adventure to North America; but he did not introduce the following anecdote, either from disinclination or from the non-existence of such a fact, which, however, has been currently reported upon assumed good authority. At a meeting of the pious, one evening, for the purpose of spiritual converse, Wesley was haranguing in a fervid, animating, and florid style, on the power and beneficence of the Deity, who made all things both in Heaven and earth, when he was suddenly interrupted by an old German, a planter, with the following curious question—But master Wesley, if, as you say, God made all things, pray will you tell us who made God? As the story goes, Wesley was *posed* by this question, and made no reply; with the addition that this rebuff, together with a subsequent unlucky love-feast report, appertaining, in probability, rather to the chronicle of scandal than of truth, had the effect of considerably impeding the commerce of conversion.

A late author tells us, beginning is not necessary. Evidently, *in foro rationis humani*, there can exist no idea of beginning, since the finite mind cannot comprehend infinity. Who can conceive the beginning of being, but the *ens ensium*, that is to say, the *abstractum*, or being itself? Although finite abstraction be the grand foundation of human knowledge and improvement, no profit can ever be derived from meddling with the infinite and metaphysical, unless mental bondage, misery, and blood, may be so deemed. The ancient heathens managed this affair far more rationally, classically, and advantageously, for mankind, than their metaphysical successors. Every speculation *corporis hujus* should be professedly for the amusement and exhilaration, not the depression and de-thronement of the human mind. What can we say of time and space, but that

they are the synonyms or collaterals of existence; of body and soul, but as matter and motion? Here are two notable dilemmas with opposing horns. How is it possible for human reason to demonstrate the origin or cause of power, matter, motion, good and evil,—in short, of any essence, substantial or moral? Yet, where is the possibility of their non-existence? To mortals, then, *hae sunt mugæ*,—of far inferior consequence than the provision of the meanest of their bodily wants.

The priesthood have invented a crime, and designated it by the terrific appellation of blasphemy, pretending that, infinite perfection can take offence at the unmeaning, absurd, passionate, or ludicrous discourses of men, the mere involuntary suggestions of impulse, perhaps those of reason; thus implicating the eternal and all-wise in their own weak, vindictive, and interested passions; for these indecorums, which reason only ought to correct, the most horrible and infernal punishments have been decreed in almost all states. It is shrewdly to be suspected, that, in this as in so many other cases, the priest originally had in view far more nearly the safety of his system and the continuance of its revenues, than the honour of his Deity. Take the following curious facts from the too ample folio of modern examples.

Some few years previously to the French Revolution, the young Chevalier *de la Bar*, under twenty years of age, in a drunken frolic, wantonly struck the image of the holy virgin, at Amiens: for this high offence against holy mother church, according to Dr. Moore, he was simply beheaded; but, according to the present writer's informant, who purposely made enquiry on the spot, the unfortunate youth was broken alive upon the wheel at Amiens, and the *coup de grace* delayed by express order; the miserable victim being kept a full hour and half in the most exquisite torture! He had been originally condemned to this horrible punishment, but, in consideration of his noble family, his youth, and inebriated state when the pretended crime was committed, great intercession was made for him with the king; which reaching the ears of a certain bishop, Louis was by him counselled by no means to intermeddle in the affair, but to leave the law to its course, urging the extreme impolicy and danger to religion, of permitting such an offence to escape the most exemplary punishment.

ment. Having prevailed, this hoary miscreant and imp of superstition, nearly four-score years of age, hastened to Amiens, attended the execution in person, and gave the ruthless order above stated. Infinitely better, had all the religious superstitions on earth gone to wreck, or to the infernal regions, whence they doubtless originated, than this foul blot had been superadded to the innumerable list which had already disgraced humanity.

In May 1794, Thomas d'Amato, having *blasphemed* the holy sacrament, prayers were offered up to divert the wrath of Heaven, on account of the crime committed, which was denominated "high treason" against Almighty God." The dreadful sentence for this pretended crime, soon after executed, was as follows:—"Thomas d'Amato, of Messina, after having been dragged alive at a horse's tail, shall be suspended to one of the posts of the gallows; his tongue, his hands, and his head, shall be cut off in succession; his body shall be afterwards burnt, his ashes thrown to the winds, his goods confiscated, and the name of the infamous villain for ever proscribed." Thus was a man sacrificed, who had probably acted from an enthusiastic and patriotic enmity to that barbarous and swindling fanaticism which had enslaved the human intellect and desolated the earth; whilst the degraded and infatuated people were passive, or even exulted in the brutal atrocity, instead of rushing to the first and most sacred of duties,—that of insurrection, and treading to dust their felonious and contemptible tyrants. Alas, poor human nature!

The supreme Scandinavian god, Odin, like his peers, required sacrifices; the human, in course, the most worthy. To be up to the height of this truly revolutionary religion, the Swedes, on great occasions, sacrificed a king. One man of that nation, in a famine, sacrificed his nine children; taking it for granted, the god would add to his life the years of which he had deprived them. The war against the infidels and atheists of France is only old Jacob Bryant's sacrifice on a scale of multiplication.

By the laws of England (see Blackstone,) it is high treason either to reconcile or be reconciled to the Popish faith; or perpetual imprisonment,—the delinquent or proselyte's estate being transferred to the next *Protestant* heir: yet in England we have an institution, *de propaganda*, and actually send mis-

sionaries posting to all accessible parts of the world, to make proselytes from the faith of other countries to that of our own. [But there is orthodoxy, and there is heterodoxy,—"one man's doxy, and another man's doxy;" yet, invariably and infallibly, a man's own doxy must be the true doxy, more especially when richly endowed.]

It is assumed that nothing can be so dreadful as the idea of annihilation; of which position, however, the natural sequence affords considerable doubt: such a possibility would present the comfortable prospect of a certain end to evil, which reason, in its views of futurity, cannot possibly conceive, but which human ingenuity has feigned as a convenient solace. The only natural and infallible resource is in philosophy, or *the love of truth*, as our shield, and in a brave independence of mind. Act uprightly according to your ability and cheerfully, defying futurity and fate—*humani natura corporis custos fidelis est.* Who knows how soon the *fates* decree
To close the joys that now invite:
To-day is ours; but shall we see

To-morrow's light?

Expect only the justice, not the generosity or gratitude, of mankind; if you experience the former, you will indeed be fortunate.

Every state, and all statesmen, to this hour, whether pretending to be free, or free of the hypocrisy of making such pretence, have made free to inhibit freedom of discussion of those topics, the thorough investigation of which would have served to unfetter the human mind from the ignominious and contemptible shackles of ancient distraction and prejudice;—assuming, as an apology, the shameless freedom to assert the absolute necessity of superstition and fraud, from the invincible stubbornness of human prejudice,—which said prejudice themselves have inculcated *a principio*, and have continued to foster, and even force, with unceasing anxiety.

There is no viler balderdash on earth, than the pretence, that any speculative subject whatever can be unfit for public discussion. What if a man were hardy enough to come forward and dispute the truth, that two and two make four? Why, the discussion, should any arise, would only tend to make the people better arithmeticians, that's all: the very thing, perhaps, it will be retorted, that certain persons wish to prevent.

The doctrine of original sin completely
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does away original responsibility, perfectly agreeing with the ancient heathen principle adopted by *Diderot*, and the modern philosophers of France: it was on this principle that the egregious Christian *Priestley* held—the determinations of a man, in any given circumstances, could not be different from what they are. Of predestination, as indissolubly connected with the order of the universe, human reason cannot doubt, and which necessarily involves pre-ordination. To these truths, either by way of aggravation or mitigation, are attached certain terrific and monitory, or solacing glosses, as may be convenient for competition in spiritual concerns; on the strength of which, each trader says to customers, “do not go to the shop over the way, but come to me, who can serve and save you, both cheaper and with more certainty.”

The reason of man is sovereign in his own planet; thence it must be conceded by the most strenuous advocates for the unimpeded operation of general principles, that they must of necessity be occasionally subjected to human control, in cases not involving positive injustice, by general consent, and for the general good: this dispensing power, doubtless, arises in consequence of the natural and original imperfection of the mundane system. But the law or condition of this discretion, intrusted to human reason, appears to be its temporary, not permanent exercise, which latter utterly defeats the end proposed. Nature, indeed, has intrusted much to the discretion of man, of which he is not too chary or too modest in the use. Nature runs in eternal circles.

The true *compendium politicum*—a democracy to elect and control,—an aristocracy to govern.

Determination by majority is the mere creature of necessity; the necessity arises from the equality of rights, as to opinion and suffrage: the minority are bound within the verge of justice, no farther;—their simple disappointment is a branch of necessary or unavoidable evil, therefore to be endured with resignation.

Errata in our last, p. 37, last col. near the bottom, for *is it read it is*: p. 39, second col. near the top, for *put* : next paragraph, after *establishments* place *and of all creeds: who—*.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE exclusive right of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to print Bibles and Prayer-books origi-

nated, unlike most monopolies, from a laudable motive; namely, from a desire to preserve a pure and correct source for the fountains of our orthodoxy. But what are we to say, and to do, when these fountains betray that their source is corrupted? I mean that our Church Bibles and Prayer-books are most negligently printed; and, therefore, that the exclusive right is, by every principle—from origin, reason, and equity, if not from law, annulled. I make no accusation of single errors of the press, but of a perpetuation of errors: so that, if the exclusive right is to remain with them, every succeeding edition may be expected to be worse than the former. Among other remarks in “*Herne’s Introduction to the Holy Scriptures*,” he speaks of 1200 errors in the Oxford edition, in use in 1806. On the last Sunday, I saw before me, “reign upon earth,” Gen. 2. 5, instead of “rain:” and a few weeks ago, “bride in the jaws of the people,” instead of “bridle,” Is. 30, 28; *Baskett’s Church Bible*, 1754. And the *Oxford Church Prayer-book*, 1803; the large *Family Prayer-book*, 1801; and a smaller one, 1812, have not the Lord’s Prayer correctly and completely printed in one place; for the first conjunction, in the doxology, is, in every place, in every edition omitted; and the 90th Psalm, 12th verse, in the funeral service, and in the Psalms, perpetuates the error of “O,” instead of “So,” through the three editions of 1801, 1803, 1812. I have not room for other instances: probably I have furnished fine arguments for the admirers of Mr. Bellamy. But all the *anonymi* friends, for I have not seen one who ventures his name, will never bring his translation into repute, unless they can do more than disparage that of others, and prove that Mr. B.’s translation is not only agreeable to their feelings and accommodated to their consciences and principles, but also correct. The chief argument against Mr. Bellamy is this, that he does not translate according to the Hebrew. Hence, whatever are his abilities, qualifications, and learning, as long as his translation is erroneous, it is good for nothing: as far as I have seen specimens of his work, I think him totally deficient in perspicuity, taste, and judgment. About two years ago, I noticed, sir, in your Magazine, one passage, applicable, I find, to his translation; and, while the Bellamites, avoiding the question about the real meaning, would argue upon the superior notions their translator gives of the Deity, his attributes

butes and works, this passage (in the case of Naaman,) takes away the liberality, tolerance, and prudent zeal, which appears in the old translation.

Devizes; Feb. 9, 1819. C. LUCAS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE Society of Encouragement for National Industry, in France, has granted prizes for various discoveries in the arts and sciences; but I wish government, or some society of our own country, would offer a liberal prize for the best mode of colonizing Africa, and for ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of that vast and little-known continent. A well digested plan for the discovery of this continent might be followed by the most desirable events. The efforts of the African Association have, to say the least, been lamentably disastrous: little good can be anticipated from the efforts of solitary or scientific travellers in a country where science is not cultivated, and where the travellers know little or nothing of the general language* of Africa, nor of the manners and dispositions of the natives.

A knowledge, therefore, of the African Arabic appears indispensable to this great undertaking; and, it should seem, that a commercial adventurer is much more likely to obtain his object than a scientific traveller, for this plain reason—because it is much easier to persuade the Africans that we travel into their country for the purposes of commerce, and its result—profit, than to persuade them that we are so anxious to ascertain the course of their rivers!

Accordingly, it was justly observed by the natives of Congo, when they learned that Major Peddie came not to trade nor to make war—“what then—come for, only to take walk and make book?”

I do not mean now to lay down a plan for the colonization of Africa, or for opening an extensive commerce with that vast continent; but I would suggest the propriety of the method by which the East-India Company govern their immense territories: I think their allowing no European to reside or travel in the colony without permission of the government, tends to the prosperity and to the durability of the Company. I

* The general language of Africa is the western Arabic, with a knowledge of which language a traveller may make himself intelligible wherever he may go, either in the negro countries of Sudan, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Sahara, or Barbary.

would wish to see an African Company formed on an extensive scale with a large capital. I am convinced that such a Company would be of more service to the commerce of this country than the present India trade, where the natives, without being in want of many of our manufactures, surpass us in ingenuity. But the Africans, on the contrary, are in want of our manufactured goods, and give immense sums for them. According to a late author, who has given us the fullest* description of Timbuctoo and its vicinity, a plattilia is there worth fifty Mexico dollars, or twenty mizans of gold, each mizan being worth two and a half Mexico dollars; a piece of Irish linen of ordinary quality, and measuring twenty-five yards, is worth seventy-five Mexico dollars; and a quintal of loaf-sugar is worth one hundred Mexico dollars. Now, if we investigate the parsimonious mode of traversing the desert by the Arabs, we shall find, (by the same author's notes and manuscripts, collected during his residence as agent for Holland, and general merchant at Agadeer in Suse, which manuscripts I have been allowed to peruse,) that a journey of 1500 English miles is performed from Fas to Timbuctoo at the rate of 40s. sterling per quintal; so that loaf-sugar, (a weighty and bulky article,) can be rendered from London at Timbuctoo, through Tituan and Fas, including the expence of land-carriage of 1500 miles, at about 6l. per quintal, thus,

s. d.

Refined sugar, shipping-price in		
London	70	0
Duty on importation in any part		
of Morocco, 10d. per cwt. .	7	0
Freight &c. 5d. per cwt. .	3	6
Land-carriage to Timbuctoo	40	0

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So that, if 100lb. loaf-sugar, rendered at Timbuctoo, cost 120s. 6d. and sells there for 100 Mexico dollars at 4s. 6d. each, or for 22l. 5s., there will result a profit of 270 per cent.

The profit on fine goods, such as the linens before mentioned, is still more considerable, being not subject to so heavy a charge or per centage for carriage; the immense quantity of gold-dust and gold-bars that would be

* See New Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, article Africa, page 98.

† See the Account of Timbuctoo appended to Jackson's Account of Morocco, published by Cadell and Davis, London, chap. 13th.

brought from Timbuctoo, Wangara, Gana, and other countries, in exchange for these merchandize, would be incalculable, and has, perhaps, never yet been contemplated by Europeans. In the same work above noticed, third edition, page 289, will be found a list of the various merchandize exportable from Great Britain, which suit the market of the interior of Africa, or Sudan; and also a list of the articles which we should receive in return for those goods.

Plans to penetrate to the mart of Timbuctoo, which would supply Houssa, Wangara, Gana, and other districts of Sudan, with European merchandize, have been formed; but, if a treaty of commerce were made with any of the negro kings, these plans would be subject to various impediments.

The goods, in passing through hostile territories (these sovereigns living in a state of continual warfare with each other), would be subject to innumerable imposts, (not to say impositions;) it would, therefore, be expedient to form a plan whereby the goods should reach Timbuctoo through an eligible part of the desert; but some persons, who have been in the habit of trading for gum, to Portendik, have declared the inhabitants of Sahara to be a wild and savage race, untractable, and not to be civilized by commerce, or by any other means. This I must beg leave to contradict. The Arabs of Sahara, from their wandering habits, are certainly wild, and they are hostile to all who do not understand their language; but, if two or three* Europeans, capable of holding colloquial intercourse with them, were to go and establish a factory on their

* Not Jews, because the Arabs of the desert have a great contempt for them.

coast, and then suggest to them the benefits they would derive, being the carriers of such a trade as is here contemplated; their ferocity would forthwith be transferred into that virtue, (in the practice of which they so eminently excel,) hospitality, and the most inviolable alliance might be formed with such a people. I speak not from the experience of books, but from an actual intercourse, and from having passed many years of my youth among them.

An advantageous spot might be fixed upon on the western coast, from which the caravans, or akkabas, would have to pass through only one tribe, with perfect safety, and subject to no impost whatever; neither would they be subject to any duty on entering the town of Timbuctoo, as they would go in at the Beh Sahara, or gate of the desert, which exempts them from duty or impost.

That civilization would be the result of commerce, and that the trade in slaves would decrease with the increase of our commerce with these people, there can be little doubt; and, independent of the advantages of an extensive commerce, the consolation would be great to the Christian and to the philosopher, of having converted millions of brethren, made in the perfection of God's image, and endowed with reason, from barbarism to civilization!

Let us hope, then, that some of the intelligent readers of your interesting pages will direct their attention to this great national object, and produce an eligible and well-digested plan for the cultivation of a mutual intercourse through the medium of commerce with Africa, and for the civilization of that hitherto neglected continent.

VASCO DE GAMA,
Eton; Feb. 9, 1819.

CORNUCOPIA.

FAIRFAX'S ECLOGUES.

FAIRFAX's Tasso has lately been re-printed; it has survived the subsequent versions: but why are not his eclogues sought for, and published? One of them occurs, as a specimen, in the Muses' Library; and the rest, no doubt, remain in manuscript among the papers of the editor of that work.

FUNERAL SERMON OF GEORGE II.

On the death of George II. in 1760, Dr. Chandler preached a funeral sermon, in which he compared the late monarch

to King David. A member of the House of Commons, so he styles himself in a title-page, who thought the comparison derogatory to the British sovereign, complained aloud of Dr. Chandler, in a pamphlet entitled, *The Man after God's own Heart*. Much of this book is a republication of Bayle's criticism on the conduct of the Jewish prince, with additional acute remarks. In Voltaire's works a drama occurs, called *Saul*, which professes to be translated from an English manuscript, by

the author of *The Man after God's own Heart*, and which is, in fact, written in the manner of Shakspeare; neglecting the unities of time, place, and action. Can any of your readers say by what member of parliament the answer to Dr. Chandler was composed, and whether an English original exists of the drama of Saul?

Such books, during the reign of George II. were received as they ought to be, as philosophic contributions to Scripture criticism; and were not even denounced by Leland as deistical writings. But, such has been the progress, during the last thirty years, of bigotry, intolerance, and superstitious captiousness, that a publication now, of the English original of Saul, would probably incur some such prosecution as has afflicted Mr. Hone and the English translator of Boulanger's *Histoire Critique de Jesus Christ*; who miscalls the work, *Ecce Homo*.

THE KING'S FIRST ILLNESS.

During the above insurrection (1765) an uncommon ferment prevailed at court, which the necessity of appearing to act with unanimity had long stifled. Those who formed the minority in Parliament had originally accused the acting ministers of being no better than substitutes to the Earl of B. They endeavoured to wipe off the aspersion, by assuming every mark of independency upon his lordship, who seemed to have entirely resigned himself to the duties of a private life, and to be quite unconnected with public business. This inoffensive conduct, however, was far from protecting his character from the shafts of envy and malevolence, and every day produced from the press fresh informations to the public, that he still had under hand the direction of all the great movements of state; but without any particular instance of his influence being specified, otherwise than by surmise and suspicion. An alarming consideration cleared up the gloom, that was the necessary consequence of that want of confidence which was visible through many of the departments of public business. Towards the spring of the year, his majesty was attacked with an illness, which, though not dangerous, filled the public with prodigious apprehensions, which, perhaps, were increased by the very means made use of to save appearances; as nothing of certainty could be gathered from the public papers, but that the state of his health was precarious. Upon his re-

covery, on the 22d of April he went in state to the House of Peers, where, after giving his assent to the bills that were ready, he made a speech to both houses of parliament, in which he told them, that the tender concern he felt for his faithful subjects, made him anxious to provide for every possible event which might affect their happiness and security: that his late indisposition, though not attended with danger, had led him to consider the situation in which his kingdoms and his family might be left, if it should please God to put a period to his life whilst his successor was of tender years.—*Smollett's History of England, first edition, page 444, year 1765.*

It is said, that, as soon as the above paragraph was observed, the whole edition, unsold, was bought up.

OMELETS.

Descartes was fond of omelets, says his French biographer, and very nice eating they are; but, in this country, the art of preparing them is little valued. The eggs should be beaten with a spoon, white and yolk together; and a small quantity of parsley and of young onions minced should be stirred among the batter, before it is poured into the frying-pan. In France, this dish pertains to the second course, and is usually presented on a meagre day. It is related of General Montecuculi, that he had ordered an omelet one Friday; but, being hungry, desired to have some bacon sliced into it. A thunder-storm came on, and a loud clap was heard just as the dinner was served. The general took up the dish, threw the froize out of the window, and, facing the thunder, exclaimed, with a strange mixture of defiance and superstition,—*Voilà bien du bruit pour une omelette!*

WAHABEES.

The modern sect of Wâhâbees was founded near a century ago, by an Arab of the name of Shaikh Mahomed, the son of Abdool Wâhâb, whose name they have taken. Shaikh Mahomed connected himself, in the attempt to reform the religion of his country, with Ebn-Saoud, the Prince of Dereah, the capital of the province of Nujuddee. Through the efforts of the saint, and the aid of the temporal power of Ebn-Saoud, and his son and successor Abdool Azeez, the religion of the Wâhâbees is now established all over the peninsula of Arabia. The tenets of this sect are peculiar, and merit notice. They profess that there is one God, and Ma-

homed

bomed is his prophet: but, as the Supreme Being neither has, nor can have, any participator in his power, they say, that to profess that either Mahomed, the Imams, or any saints, can have any superintendance over the affairs of men, or render them any aid hereafter, is blasphemy. They deem Mahomedans, who deviate in any way from the plain literal meaning of the Koran, infidels; and maintain, that, to make war upon all such is the imperious duty of every Wâhâbee. It is one of their tenets, that all titles meant to show respect and honour to men are odious to God, who alone is worthy of high name: and they assert, that, in conformity to what is revealed in the Koran, true Mahomedans should wage continual war against unbelievers, till they are converted, or agree to pay the tribute imposed on infidels; and that, in the latter case, they should be compelled to wear the coarsest garments, not to be allowed to ride on horses, nor to live in splendid dwellings. They maintain, that the taxes (including zukaat and khums) levied by Mahomed, are alone lawful: that swearing by Mahomed or Ali, or any person, should be prohibited; since an oath is calling a witness to our secret thoughts, which no one can know but God. They deem it a species of idolatry to erect magnificent tombs; but to kiss relics, &c. is idolatry itself; and, therefore, they affirm,

that it is an action acceptable to God to destroy the tombs of Mahomedan saints in Arabia and Persia, and to appropriate their rich ornaments to worldly purposes, for which they were designed. They say that it is wicked to mourn for the dead; for, if they were good Mahomedans, their souls are in paradise, at which their friends should rejoice. The Wâhâbees reject the whole of the Traditions, limiting their belief to the Koran, which was, they say, sent from Heaven to Mahomed, who was an excellent man, and much beloved of God. They continue to preserve the usages of circumcision, ablution, &c. which they found established; but, consider them more as matters of practice and usage than of faith. The leading principle of this sect is their right to destroy and plunder all who differ from them; and those Mahomedans who do not adopt their creed are represented as far less entitled to mercy than either Jews or Christians. Their progress was so great about ten years ago, as to excite considerable alarm in the Turkish government. Among other places, they plundered the rich tombs of Ali and his sons, at Nujuff and Kerbelah. Their inroads are always dreadful; for they spare none who do not conform to their opinions; but they have lately met with some severe checks, and appear to be declining.

UNPUBLISHED REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa Grandison, &c.*

LETTER CXLIII.

Dear sir, Sunday.

IF there should be any future impression, please to let me know it, for I have something to alter and add.

Peace be with you all, Amen.

Most your's,

E. YOUNG.

Hard, hard, this double exclusion; I can neither see your person nor your mind. However, in imagination, I embrace both, till some happier hour shall grant me more.

Pray send me four copies more.

LETTER CXLIV.

Dear sir, Tuesday.

I have seen my Letter advertised but twice: this is not allowing it fair play.

I wish you could let me know, by your nephew's pen, why it is denied the assistance which is given to other publications.

I received two large and valuable books, and am in pain till I know how I can be out of debt for them.

Your friends were so good as to call on me yesterday; but their stay was very short. The lady, who seemed to have been of the first form in your school, I should have been glad to have conversed with much longer. Shotbolt tells me, that you flatter Wellwyn with some hopes of seeing you: if so, I have a happy day to come. That you and your's may have many, is the cordial prayer of, dear sir,

Your most obliged,

E. YOUNG.
LETTER

LETTER CXLV.

London; May 24, 1759.

I have been very unhappily engaged, my dear and good Dr. Young,—ever since some mislaid papers came to my hands, relating to a most troublesome account of long standing, which I had put into the hands of my poor friend and namesake, who was killed by my side some months ago,—in endeavouring to settle them in such a manner as may prevent future trouble from base and designing parties to my family, when I am no more;—an account of sixteen years, which I only (now that poor man is gone,) could tolerably settle. How has this undelightful task affected me; and increased those disorders, which sleepless nights and painful reflexions on some ungrateful attacks aggravated.

I live in hopes of seeing my beloved and revered Dr. Young as my guest. Is not the season approaching that annually brings him to town? And then I will briefly account to him for the indispensableness of a task so hateful in the depth of my evil days; when an utter incapacity sometimes of putting pen to paper became a severely attendant evil. My Patty's illness has contributed its part to my affliction; and now the death of a worthy sister, who was interred on Sunday night, the 12th of this instant; and that of her husband, who on last Saturday dropped down dead, as he was looking out of his chamber-window. Dear sir, what awful Providences! In the past two years, (to go no farther back,) what have I not suffered! But I am sure of being entitled to your pity and prayers. Yet hard, hard, indeed, that disinclination to the pen should add to the incapacity I frequently had to resume it; though to my dear Dr. Young, who only in this life, by his pen, could give me consolation. But I will not dwell further on these melancholy subjects, after I have thanked you, sir, as I gratefully do, for your kind regrets on my silence.

I sent the books as you directed. The Speaker repeatedly thanks you; and bid me tell you, that he was highly pleased with the spirited performance. He read to me passages with which he was most struck; and bid me tell you that he was beginning to read it again, which he should do with an avidity equal to that which at first possessed him.

Mr. Johnson is much pleased with it: he made a few observations on some passages, which I encouraged him to

commit to paper, and which he promised to do, and send to you.

Mr. Millar tells me that he has but very few left: so small a number as was printed, I wonder he has any. Mr. Dodsley's must surely be near gone. Be pleased, then, to send up your additions, &c. Dr. Warburton commends highly the spirit of the piece; and, with a few observations and explanations, subscribes to the merit of the whole. That good man, Mr. Allen, of Bath, is pleased with every line of it; and warmly expressed to me, on a visit he made me at Parsons'-green, his approbation. Your promised succeeding Letter is much wished for: is it, sir, in forwardness? I hope it is. Had not your agreement with your booksellers best be postponed till they, united, make a more formidable appearance as to bulk?—no small consideration with booksellers, with regard to the works of a favourite author.

Give me leave to say, that I miss, on reperusal, passages which gave me great pleasure, in the classical part [shall I call it] of the piece. But, nobly as the death-scene of Addison is treated, I am not sorry, methinks, in what I have already heard said, that it was somewhat shortened there.

I have put down, as you generously ordered me, two guineas for the benefit of Mr. Hill, of Buckingham: he will have a pretty subscription made for him.

The books sent you down, that you expressed yourself to my worthy Mrs. Bennet (who is full of your kind and courteous behaviour to her,) as at a loss about, were brought to me by Mr. Oram, who had some difficulty to procure them for you; as he said you were earnest for him to do. They cost him a guinea: I told him there were accounts betwixt Dr. Young and me, and obliged him to take it from me on your account.

I have received from abroad the accompanying letters. I can only answer the worthy Mr. Majes, of Hanover, as to the request he makes for his friend, that the reverend author of the *Night Thoughts* can best explain his own works; and that I shall send the letters to you: be pleased to return them when you have done them. In Germany, they revere Dr. Young in his works more than they do those of any other British genius.

God continue to you, dear sir, that health and those spirits which irradiate so happily the afternoon of your valuable life!

life! I love your worthy Mrs. Hallowes for contributing her kind cares and solicitudes to so desirable and necessary a purpose. Ever, ever, sir,

Your most affectionate
and faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXLVI.

Dear sir, May 25, 1759.

What severe tryals! I feel them; I feel them deeply. But God is good; and, perhaps, his goodness is most shown in our afflictions: if so, we might partly rejoice even in them. And, if we could (as we ought,) bless God for them, then might we find comfort in all parts of our lives. But who, alas! is wise enough to be so happy as the Divine Mercy has not only designed, but commanded, us to be?

I shall not send a copy till I have the pleasure of Mr. Johnson's letter on the points he spoke of to you; and please to let him know that I impatiently wait for it.

Pray be frank with me; do you not wish that on Addison was shorter still?

I return the letters, with great respect to the writers of them; but the questions are so many, and of so complicated a nature, that I know not well how by letter to return a full answer to them; though I should be most glad to do any thing to the satisfaction of the gentlemen from whom they came.

Pray my duty to the Speaker. What would I give for Dr. Warburton's remarks? They might be of great use.

How am I obliged to you for tiring yourself with so long, and delighting me with so short, a letter!—For short to me would be the longest you ever writ.

I have lately had a fever, in common with many of my neighbours, and am not quite recovered; which occasions me to be so short, at present, with regard to the foreign correspondents. Most of the conjectures at my obscure meaning are right: the adventure of Lysander and Aspasia is a true history. This is all that at present I can say. If it shall please God to reinstate me, I shall be willing to give the enquirer farther satisfaction, and am much concerned that I cannot do it now.

I thank you for paying Mr. Oram for me; and for your very kind invitation,—but, as yet, doubt if I shall be so happy as to accept of it. Nothing but inability shall deny me that pleasure.

May Heaven, which usually reserves its comforts till we need them most, cast

on you and your's a most merciful eye. This is, and shall be, the cordial prayer of, dear, dear sir,

Most affectionately your's,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER CXLVII.

May 29, 1759.

Thanks to my dear and good Dr. Young for his kind letter by Mr. Shotbolt.

I hope, sir, you are quite recovered of your feverish complaint.

I have written urgently to Mr. Johnson: but it would be pity to baulk the sale. Mr. Millar has ordered one thousand to be printed.

I was very desirous that the anecdote of Addison's death-scene should be inserted: yet, so many admirable things as there are in every page of the piece, was half sorry to have that made the sole end of your writing it. Your subject of original composition is new, and nobly spirited. How much is your execution admired! But three good judges of my acquaintance, and good men too, wish, as I presumed formerly myself to propose, that the subject had been kept more separate and distinct. They think the next to divine vehemence (so one of them expressed himself,) with which original writing is recommended, suffers some cooling abatement; which it would not have done, had the solemn subject been left to the last,—when the critic, the scholar, the classic, might properly have given place to the Christian divine.

Let me ask (however great and noble what you say of Mr. Addison's death is,) whether it may not bear shortening? Will it not be thought laboured? And when, from the different nature of diseases, some of them literally incapacitating, and deliriums happening often, it is not, or may not, be discouraging to surviving friends, to find wanting in the dying those tokens of resignation and true Christian piety which Mr. Addison was graciously enabled to express so exemplarily to Lord W. Sir J—S— was a good man; yet I have heard you mention his want and painful death with no small concern. Forgive my freedom: but I know you will.

One of Dr. Warburton's remarks was, that the character of an original writer is not confined to subject, but extends to manner: by this distinction, I presume, securing his friend Pope's originality. But he mentioned this with so much good humour, that I should have been

been glad to have heard you both in conference upon the subject.

This is not a favourable day to me. May every one, for many happy years, be more so to you, my dear Dr. Young, prays,

Your most affectionate
and faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXLVIII.

Dear sir, Aug. 11, 1759.

I have been grieved ever since I saw you at the sad effect your kind journey had on you: I hope in God that it is entirely removed.

I have two favours to beg of you, viz.

that I may receive, by the hands of my good neighbour Shotbolt, dear Miss Nancy; and my bill: I will pay it immediately by our friend Mr. Gosling.

I and Mrs. Hallows greatly wish all happiness and health to Parsons'-green; to her particularly, who, I fear, still wants it most. We have a better air than you can boast, and Miss Nancy shall have a safe horse on which to enjoy it. I preserve my green-gage plums for her arrival. I am, dear sir,

With the truest affection,
your most obliged humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

I have good tar-water.

TRANSLATIONS OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THE LATE MADAME DE STAËL TO TALMA THE ACTOR.

*Chaumont par Ecur, department of Loire
et Cher, May 1810.*

THE finest plan imaginable has just occurred to me, my dear Orestes; at least, I think it so, since it would prove a source of considerable pleasure. Come to Blois during the absence of the Emperor, and divide a few days between M. de Corbigny and me. Though I say divide, I mean to appropriate the whole to myself; but our witty prefect will visit the estate where I reside, and I shall receive you: this will be the greatest pleasure that the place of my exile can afford me. If Madame 'l'alma would accompany you, the gratification would be doubled: I can accommodate you both very well. What do you think of this project? the short journey would be of service to your health, and your mind would experience pleasure from the certainty of having rendered me happy. I call M. de Corbigny to my assistance; he is accustomed to add a postscript to petitions; and you are in my eyes equal to a nation.

DE STAËL.

What more shall I say to you, my dear Talma, to induce you to visit us? I am sure that Madame de Staël's letter will be sufficient; nevertheless, I will add, that you will derive much pleasure from a fine composition on the art of declamation; and particularly your own, which is in Madame de Staël's work on Germany. I will conclude by assuring you, that Palaiseau and myself will be delighted to see you; and that we will perform with our best grace the honors of the department.

CORBIGNY.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

Lyon, 5th July.

WHEN you left me yesterday, my dear Orestes, you saw how much I suffered by the separation: the regret will not be speedily effaced; for the admiration with which you have inspired me is too sincere to be conquered. You are unrivalled in your profession; and none before you ever attained to that degree of excellence,—in which inspiration and reflection are joined to nature, and genius is associated with reason. You have rendered my exile more bitter, in proving to me how much happiness I am thus deprived of; and I acknowledge more than ever the power of the emperor; since, independent of this little Europe, he commands, through you, the world of imagination and of poetry. You had hardly left me, ere the senator Hoederer arrived here, on his way from Spain to Strasbourg: we conversed together for three hours, and frequently used your name. He was present on Sunday, during your performance of Hamlet, and was delighted: we differed about the merits of the piece itself;—he is very orthodox, and says the emperor is the same. I gave him my opinion respecting your acting, and upon your astonishing union of French regularity with foreign energy. He observed that there were some classical plays in the French language, in which you had not excelled; and, when I asked him to name them, he could not do so. You must play Tancred and Orosmane well in Paris;—you can if you please: these two characters should be played naturally; they are both susceptible of

T feeling

feeling; and, as we are accustomed to see them played in a formal manner, profound truth would make very different parts of them: but I ought not to tell you what you know a thousand times better than I do; yet I may be excused, since I feel a personal interest in your fame.—You must write; and become the sovereign of thought, as you are of sentiment: you require only the will, and possess the power. I saw Madame Talma after your last visit; her kindness affected me deeply. Tell her, from me, that she is worthy of you; and I think I am praising her highly when I say that. When shall I see you both again? Ah! this question is from the heart, and I cannot make it without a painful emotion. God bless you, and me also. I am about to write something on the dramatic art, and I borrow from you more than half my ideas. Adrien de Montmorency, who is a sovereign judge of all that relates to fine taste and noble manners, says that Madame Talma and you are quite perfect. Thus, all my friends love you both: my verses on your talent are repeated in the town, and Camilla has recited some which I think Pindaric myself; but I am not Corinna for nothing, and you must excuse my expressing what I feel. The manager of the theatre called on me after your departure, to converse with me about you: I was much pleased with the opportunity. His conversation was droll and witty enough; but I was little inclined to laugh, and allowed him to say every thing he could to obtain my favorable opinion. Every one does his best to secure the favor of the world; but genius alone triumphs, and without its own knowledge: you are, therefore, triumphant. Write a few lines to me, respecting your health, your success, and the chance I have of seeing you again: my address is—Coppet, Switzerland. Adieu, adieu, — a thousand kind compliments to Madame Talma. I shall set out in an hour.

"The Templars" has been translated into Spanish, and is played at Madrid.

Coppet, Sept. 1st.

SHALL I ever be able, my dear Orestes, to express to you the pleasure which your last letter afforded me? I thought you had forgotten me. I was aware that you must be satiated with public admiration; but can you ever be with that which proceeds from the heart? with that which inspires me with as much devotion as enthusiasm? Your

sublime talent has created the tenderest friendship in my heart; and, though I am no longer charmed by your voice, I do not find it difficult to justify to myself the serious attachment which I shall ever feel for you. You would not possess that expression, if you were not capable of proving a good and faithful friend, and if your mind had no generosity: all men behold wonders in your talent, but I discover in it the secrets of a noble nature, which can only be revealed by sympathy. Your letter is charming, and you cannot say that affection alone makes me think so. Adrien de Montmorency, who was here yesterday when I read it, will tell you that every one exclaimed repeatedly—"how witty!" "how excellent!" Madame Ricamier, the Baron de Voylet, M. de Sabran, Benjamin—all said what I knew before them, viz. that you have as much grace in your gaiety as solemnity in your sorrow. Do not say I praise you too much; it is my way of telling you that I love you. How should we praise properly even the Emperor, if we were not inspired by sentiment. There is a Russian here, who told me that he imitated you perfectly: I uttered an exclamation of joy, and was half inclined to offer my heart in exchange for such a talent; but, alas! in fifty lines of his declamation, only one affected me,—the others were contemptible. How could you prefer Bayonne to Geneva, and the ermine helmet to me? You thought, perhaps, that I would not be revenged. On viewing the lake under my windows, the starry heavens reflected in it,—the mountains still covered with snow, and which, at night, resemble the great ghost of nature. I think of your expression in Hamlet,—of that look, which creates of itself a dreadful apparition; and I now mourn the fate which separates us. I was born to admire, and who knows whether I shall see you again? What do you do in the months of March and April? It is only then that I can hope for the pleasure of seeing you at Rouen, or elsewhere. In the mean time, I am writing something respecting you, and, I hope to add, even to the esteem of your admirers. Play Orosmane at Rouen, and I will go to see you. You will inform me, whether you have been able to introduce into that character the expression of Othello and Tancred; —a mixture of esteem, love, and French chivalry, is conspicuous in that track. I saw you play it ten years ago; but, I thought the part did not please you, or that

that you had not felt it naturally; there are, in fact, in the whole part, only a few fine touches of nature. I played Zara with a man, for whom I felt some interest, and who, I thought, loved me: I was deeply affected—not at the celebrated passage “Zara, you weep,” but when, on his knees, he exclaims—“What, I! that on my throne another should be seated? No, I never had such a guilty thought.” All the subsequent lines are wild, but admirable. Come, and play at Rouen, notwithstanding my admiration, or, rather, on account of it: I will judge you with rigid impartiality, and I will tell you, that, if you are even a little less than sublime, you must not play that character.—Adieu. Tell me how you are,—what you are going to play,—and what effect your return has produced: in short, remember that you cannot, without egotism, refuse to communicate every thing. Do not be so formal in your correspondence;—promise to call only me, *my dear Iphigénia*: you have plenty of names of theatrical princesses, which you may address to others; but that paternal word reminds me of those tender accents which filled my eyes with tears. Give me some account of Madame Talma: will she play again? I could write to you for ever, to express my admiration of your talents.

N. DE STAEL.

Coppet.

THE manager of the theatre at Geneva, called this morning, to tell me that he had written to you, to offer you his theatre, and every service in his power, if you would come and play at Geneva. He imagines, that my entreaties will have some influence. I have studied your art so deeply, in order to admire you the more, that I have, perhaps, some right to request a pleasure, of which I have been so long deprived. There are many foreigners here; and the people of the country are worthy of being allowed to weep and shudder at your voice. You can, with this project, associate a tour in Switzerland, and a visit to the glaciers, which will excite your admiration: the white mountain is also a phenomenon. You will accept a residence at the Chateau of Coppet, which is only an hour's ride from Geneva: my horses will take you to Geneva, when you play; and, at your leisure, you can judge if my theatre, and myself, are

worthy of you. In short, every attention that admiration for talent and personal esteem can procure will be devoted to you. If Madame Talma would accompany you, I should have the additional gratification of receiving you both, and seeing you play together.

You will excuse this importunity in a woman who has often told you, that not to witness your performance was one of the greatest evils of her exile. Do more; if you can, come.

Accept this, Sir, the assurance of the sentiments which I have expressed.

STAEL.

Thursday Morning.

Do not fear that I shall be like Madame Milord, and place the crown on your head in the most pathetic moment; but, as I can only compare you to yourself, I must tell you, that yesterday you surpassed Talma in mind and perfection. There is in this piece, faulty as it is, a height of tragedy, greater than our own; and your talent appeared to me, like the genius of Shakspeare, without its irregularities,—the familiar situations, suddenly emerging to sublimity,—the depth of nature,—the questions upon fate, in presence of a crowd overcome with admiration, and who listened to you as to the oracle of destiny,—the appearance of the ghost, more dreadful from your looks than under any form which could be given to it,—that profound melancholy,—that voice,—those looks which reveal a character and sentiments above human nature: all is admirable,—trebly admirable. My friendship had no share in any emotion which the powers of your art have ever inflicted. I admire you in the closet, in those parts in which you are still our equal; but, in Hamlet, you inspire me with so much enthusiasm, that I no longer think you yourself. It is a poetry of look,—of accent,—of gesture, to which no writer ever attained.—Adieu. Pardon me for writing to you, when I expect you at one o'clock, and again at eight o'clock in the evening; but, if the laws of decorum had not prevented it, I do not know whether I should not yesterday have presented myself to offer the crown, which is due to a talent so much above every other. You are not an actor, but a man elevating human nature by the fine conception that he has of it. Adieu,—at one o'clock. Do not reply, but love me for my admiration.

STAEL.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose regularly to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the Depots of Treuttel and Würtz, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.

Description de l'Egypte, &c.—A Description of Egypt, or a Collection of Observations and Researches made in Egypt during the Expedition of the French Army, published by Order of the Government.—Vol. folio of text, and 840 plates, in 9 vols. large atlas, together with a Geographical Atlas, containing fifty sheets.

In our last number we were restricted, by our limits, to a simple notice of the contents of this costly work: we shall at present make our readers acquainted with the motives, or rather the pretexts, therein assigned for the French expedition to Egypt; and the manner in which Bonaparte there employed, for the furtherance of his ulterior views, the efficient body of *savans*, literati, artists, and other scientific and skilful persons, whom he had previously selected in Paris, and whose talents were diligently exerted from Sept. 1798 to May 1801. Thus was he enabled to collect the valuable materials which constitute this unparalleled description of the celebrated land of the Ptolemies.

These events, now become important in the records of history, are the more interesting, as they clearly prove that, upwards of a century ago, the attention of the French government was particularly attracted towards the acquisition of Egypt; and, indeed, it has been strongly suspected that, in making this magnificent display of its *antiquities, modern state, &c.* Bonaparte was actuated by far more powerful motives than a wish to extend his fame by the liberal encouragement of science, literature, and the fine arts. Whether or not one of his principal objects, in thus proudly developing the political advantages to be derived from the possession of that remarkable country, was to kindle and perpetuate in the French nation an ardent desire for its future conquest, whenever circumstances might seem to

warrant a repetition of such an enterprise, is a question we shall not pretend to determine. In the following extracts our readers will find data sufficient to enable them to draw their own conclusions. We give them in the words of M. Fourier, who was chosen by the commission, mentioned in our preceding article on this splendid work, to compose the historical preface.

“ Egypt, placed between Africa and Asia, and communicating easily with Europe, occupies the centre of the ancient continent. That country presents none but great subjects for recollection: it is the native soil of the arts, of which it preserves innumerable monuments; its principal temples, and the palaces which its kings inhabited, still subsist; although the least ancient of those edifices were constructed before the war of Troy. Homer, Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, and Plato, repaired to Egypt, to study sciences, religion, and laws. Alexander there founded an opulent city, which long enjoyed the empire of commerce, and in which Pompey, Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Augustus, decided between them the fate of Rome, and that of the whole world. It has been the privilege of that country to challenge the attention of illustrious princes, who rule the destinies of nations.

“ Religion formerly inspired our kings with a desire of possessing themselves of Egypt. Several princes among the crusaders, and Pope Innocent III. whose political talents governed Europe, endeavoured to execute this project. Ferdinand the Catholic, Emmanuel, and Henry VII. entered into an alliance with the same intention. The celebrated Leibnitz, born for all great views, was long occupied with this subject, and addressed to Louis XIV. an elaborate work, which has remained unpublished, in which he set forth the advantages attached to this conquest. The wish of that illustrious man was fulfilled during the continuance of a memorable war, of which Egypt became all at once the theatre.

“ It will be recollect what an impression

pression was made throughout Europe by the astonishing news of the expedition of the French to the East. Whilst Italy was resounding with the noise of his triumphs, he of whom France awaited her destiny, and whose august rank was already marked out by glory and gratitude, resolved to carry into Egypt his victorious arms. This great project, meditated in silence, was prepared with so much activity and secrecy, that the restless vigilance of our enemies was eluded ; they learnt almost at the same time, that it had been conceived, undertaken, and executed. It was occasioned by the necessity of protecting our commerce from the injurious encroachments which were incessantly directed against it by the beys ; and hopes were entertained of conciliating the Porte, by offering to that power, from the result of the expedition, an increase of revenue and authority. Whatever difficulties this negotiation could present, a happy issue might be expected, because success would have been very favourable to the common interests of the two allied nations. In fact, the establishment and the concurrence of an European power would change almost suddenly the state of Egypt.

"That country, which has transmitted its knowledge to so many nations, is at this day immersed in barbarism : the more it is favoured by its geographical position and the extreme fertility of its soil, the more necessary to it are the benefits of laws and of arts."

After contrasting the condition of the ancient and modern Egyptians, M. Fourier thus continues :—

"Man is there condemned to unprofitable labour, the fruits of which he cannot receive ; every where he is a prey to injustice, opprobrium, famine, and contagious diseases. The lot of this people would be more tolerable, if the authority of its chiefs became fixed and hereditary : but Ottoman policy prevents that change. It creates among the Mamalukes enmities and treasons, which weaken them, and deprive them of the means of persisting in an absolute independance. In the midst of these revolutions, the authority of the sovereign is always forgotten, and is exercised only to divide the usurpers of Egypt. It can neither insure the sending of the tributes, nor protect nations, nor guarantee the execution of the treaties made with the allied powers. It was these latter circumstances that determined the memorable expedition of the French ; but the hero who directed it did not confine his views to the punishing of the oppressors of our commerce : he gave to the project of this conquest a new elevation and greatness, and stamped on it the character of his own genius.

"He appreciated the influence which this event must have on the relations of Europe with the East, and the interior of Africa, on the navigation of the Mediterranean, and on the fate of Asia. He intended to abolish the tyranny of the Mamalukes, to extend irrigation and culture, to open a constant communication between the Mediterranean and the Arabian Gulf, to form commercial establishments, to offer to the East the useful example of European industry ; in short, to better the condition of the inhabitants, and to procure them all the advantages of an improved civilization.

"This object could not be attained without the continual application of the sciences and arts ; it was with this intention that the august chief of the French expedition resolved to found in Egypt an institution, destined to promote the progress of all useful knowledge. He designated, in the capital of France, those who were to concur in his views ; and consolidated by marks of kindness and protection this unaccustomed alliance of literature and arms. He intrusted the care of forming this new establishment to two illustrious members of the old Academy of Sciences, who had, for a long time past, honoured and served their country by striking discoveries, and whose labours and genius have greatly contributed to give to the French nation a useful and proud pre-eminence in the geometrical and physical sciences.

"The Academy of Cairo, like those of Europe, intended to cultivate the sciences and arts, and to improve them, and search after all useful applications of them. Its members were to apply themselves principally to distinguish the advantages peculiar to Egypt, and the means of obtaining them. It was therefore necessary to observe, with great care and attention, the country which was going to be subjected to a new administration. Such were the motives that led to the undertaking of the researches, the results of which are at present published.

"The interest of the fine arts and of literature still required a faithful and complete description of the monuments which adorn, for so many ages, the banks of the Nile, and make of that country the richest museum of the universe. All the parts of these edifices have been measured with scrupulous precision, and to the architectural plans have been annexed topographical plans of the places where the ancient cities were situated. In the particular drawings have been represented the religious, astronomical, or historical pieces of sculpture, which decorate the monuments. Independently of the memoirs and the drawings, calculated to make known the ancient state of Egypt, those have been assembled which were

to present the picture of its actual state. A great number of geographical maps have been constructed, which represent, in a correct and detailed manner, the situation of the coasts and harbours, that of the present cities, the ancient cities, the villages, the hamlets, or other remarkable places, and the course of the Nile from the cataract of Syene to the Mediterranean. This labour is founded on astronomical observations. Lastly, particular pains have been bestowed on the examination of all natural productions, or, at least, on that of facts the most important, or the least known of zoology, botany, and mineralogy.

"The results of these different researches on the natural history and the geography of Egypt, on its antiquities, and its modern state, have been assembled in a single work. The object, then, of this collection is to afford an accurate and profound knowledge of Egypt. It presents the true elements of the physical, literary, and political study of one of the most remarkable regions of the globe.

"But, of all the enterprises to which the occupation of Egypt may give rise, one of the most important consists in joining, by a navigable canal, the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean. In fact, whatever may be the respective level of the waters, and whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the works which have been formerly executed with this same intention, it would be easy for European engineers to establish and preserve this communication. It would approximate, as it were, the eastern countries with those which are bathed by the Mediterranean. Without changing entirely the present channels of commerce, it would have an influence on the relations of Europe with India, Arabia, and Africa; and one may compare the results to the political changes, which took place, in an opposite direction, after the maritime expeditions of the Portuguese.

"Egypt, where are united, as if of their own accord, the riches of agriculture and those of commerce, has other advantages, which would not be found in a distant colony. It is separated from France only by a sea of no great extent, the navigation of which seems to belong more particularly to that power and to its natural allies. It enters into the system of the common defence of the islands bordering on Italy, and of those of the Adriatic Sea, and of the Archipelago. It is not exposed to an unforeseen invasion, and cannot be attacked but by considerable forces: so that an European power, which, closely united with the Porte, should for a length of time occupy Egypt, and should have fortified that establishment, would be certain of keeping it. Moreover, that country offers to the

French the very remarkable advantage of an intermediate situation. Placed on the confines of Asia, they can thence continually threaten the rich possessions of a hostile state, and carry trouble and war to the very sources of its opulence.

"The intercourse which would soon be established between Egypt and the settlements in Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, and Africa, would procure a system of barter the most profitable to France, and to the nations that navigate the Mediterranean. In that respect, we should imitate the successful industry to which the Venetians owed their riches, and which gave them, for a long time, maritime strength superior to that of almost all the southern powers, and soon ceased when a change occurred in the destinies of Egypt.

"Accordingly, the project of bringing back to the banks of the Nile the sciences, so long banished, excited universal gratitude towards the hero by whom it was conceived. This thought made people better acquainted with the utility and the extent of the enterprise that was about to be undertaken. Far from admitting in the sciences a distinction which did not accord with the elevation of his views, he who associated them with his triumph, considered them all as forming but one family. He wished, at the same time, that the different branches of literature and philosophy should be cultivated. The exact sciences, which furnish the truest principles, were called into the most important uses; as well as the physical sciences, and those the object of which is the study and the description of nature; and also the arts, the use of which is immediate and sensible; and those, not less valuable, which contribute to the *éclat* of the government, and procure the most noble enjoyment of the mind. Through the effect of these wise measures, Egypt might, in a short time, become not merely a colony of France, but, in a manner, one of her provinces, and offer to its new inhabitants the image of their own country. These were the considerations which inspired the intention of establishing a literary society in the capital of the country which our arms were about to subdue.

The Academy or Institute having been formed, and printing-presses likewise established at Cairo, its members and associates set to work with commendable zeal and ardour of research, agreeably to the intentions before expressed.

"The different parts of this great work were executed at once; every one devoted himself to the habitual object of his studies, and communicated to the others his reflections and his views. This happy concurrence facilitated all the discoveries, and rendered them, as it were, authentic. The interest of the fine arts easily conciliat-

liated the minds of individuals, without a sacrifice of their different opinions. Mutual esteem was a still surer pledge of concord and unity of design. No region has been subjected to researches so extensive and so diversified, and none certainly was more deserving of such ardent curiosity. The knowledge of Egypt, in fact, interests all civilized nations, either because that country was the cradle of the arts, and of civil institutions, or because it may again become the centre of the political relations, and of the commerce of empires.

"In the *Descriptions* are assembled all the useful observations necessary to elucidate the drawings. They contain the results of a deliberate examination, in which several witnesses have always co-operated. Their purpose is to make well-known the present state of the monuments, the injuries occasioned by time, and the kind of materials employed in their construction. They also comprehend various interesting remarks on the architecture, the process of building, the colours, the forms, and the use of the objects represented; and, in short, different questions that were not sufficiently extensive to be treated in separate memoirs.

"In the *Memoirs*, it was intended to complete the description of Egypt, and to penetrate deeply into the study of the subject, by the comparison and the discussion of facts. In this point of view, it would not have answered to undertake a task subjected to determined limits. Therefore, the authors of the *Memoirs* have carried their researches to the following subjects. 1. The institutions, the manners, the literature, the sciences, the arts, the system of measures, and the industry of the ancient Egyptians. 2. The ancient and modern geography, and the history of Egypt; its present government, the religion, the manners, the customs, whether public or private; the state of the arts, of the literature, and of the sciences; the agriculture, the industry, the public revenues, the navigation, and the commerce of the country. 3. The nature of the soil, the air, and the waters; on the zoology, the botany, the mineralogy, and geology of Egypt.

"With respect to the monuments which immortalize Egypt, the geographical position of each is laid down on the maps, and each is accompanied by topographical plans. The innumerable pieces of sculpture with which these monuments are decorated, have been most correctly delineated, and the bas-reliefs may serve to throw new light on the science of antiquity."

Our readers are probably aware, that one of the great questions resulting from the researches of the French *savans* in Egypt is, whether or not the zodiacs

and astronomical paintings represented on the ceiling of the temples, and other places, particularly those of *Dendera*, (the ancient Tentyra,) and of *Esneh*, (the ancient Latopolis,) indicate the period of the construction of those monuments. On this subject, opinions are divided. The late M. Nouet, one of the astronomers attached to the French expedition to Egypt, has written a very able memoir in support of the affirmative of this proposition; which he concludes by remarking, that "before our time, and before our present arguments, Edward Bernard* had already discovered and pronounced, according to ancient monuments, that the Egyptian priests made, as we do, the motion of precession $50^{\circ} 9' \frac{1}{4}$ in a year; consequently, they knew it as precisely as we pretend to know it at this day. It would be singular (adds he,) that we should take our ignorance of their mysteries for an argument of theirs."

Volney, in his recently published work, entitled "*New Researches on Ancient History*," of which we gave an account in our number for January last, and a translation of which is now in the press, gives the whole of M. Nouet's very interesting memoir, and, warmly espousing the same side of the question, affirms, that "without a scientific knowledge of astronomy, it is no longer possible to penetrate into antiquity."

M. Fourier, when speaking of the astronomical monuments discovered in the Thebaïd, expresses himself as follows:—

"In the numerous and premature dissertations to which this already-celebrated question has given rise, there have been frequently attributed to the author of these researches opinions different from those which he intends to establish. The consequences which result from the attentive study of the monuments will never admit of comprehending the history of Egypt between the limits of a restricted chronology, which was not followed up in the early ages of the Christian era. Nor are they less contrary to the opinion of those who found on conjectures the exaggerated antiquity of the Egyptian nation, and do not distinguish the epochs, really historical, from the computations which served to regulate the calendar.

"Although the sciences (adds M. Fourier,) may not have realised all the hopes which were conceived of them at the outset of

* In 1673 he succeeded Sir Christopher Wren as Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford.

[March 1,

their career in Egypt, they will, nevertheless, have derived considerable advantage from the French expedition. This collection offers a wide field to literary researches, and furnishes new lights on the origin of all the arts. The persons who have concurred to form it, could add nothing to the grandeur of the subject. Their labour chiefly required an assiduous examination, and the claims which it may have to public attention result from the very nature of its object, or from the circumstances which may have allowed of assembling its elements. Considered in that point of view, this collection is a remarkable monument of history and of the arts. He, whose august protection has favoured its progress, or rather who is its first and real author, will lend to it the immortality of his name. This great work interests the glory of our country: for it we are indebted to the efforts of our warriors. It owes its origin to the union of sciences and arms; it is the testimony and the fruit of their alliance. It will recall the stay of the French in one of the most celebrated regions in the universe, and all that they have done to do honour to their victories by justice and clemency, reducing the right of conquest to the exercise of a salutary authority. It will frequently bring back to Egypt the thoughts and the wishes of the friends of the fine arts, and of all those who feel a sincere interest in the advancement of human knowledge."

Want of room alone prevents us from noticing many other parts of this interesting preface, which extends to a great

length, and embraces a number of important topics. M. Fourier states that Bonaparte went to Suez, and there pointed out to his companions in arms the traces of the canal undertaken by ancient kings, with the intention of joining the Nile to the Red Sea. Nor can it be doubted, that, if the French had been able to maintain possession of Egypt, they would have attempted to open this communication, whenever circumstances might permit. Considering the hostility of the inhabitants in general, it may well excite surprise, that they should have contrived to accomplish so much, when scarcely any part of this immense labour could safely be undertaken without the protection of their troops. M. Fourier candidly acknowledges, that several of his colleagues and their associates sunk under the incessant fatigue, and almost certain danger, to which they were exposed by their ardent zeal for research: while others, who had consecrated to the state the fruit of their labours, perished in this foreign land, the victims of insurrections, battles, or contagious diseases. Nevertheless, he affirms that, in this splendid publication, there are few, if any, omissions; and that no civilized country ever underwent a more minute or more careful examination, or was ever described in so complete a manner.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MELODY.

THREE is a pleasing sadness,
Which haunts the lonely hour;
A solitary gladness,
Of most effective pow'r:
Which brings those pleasures near me,
That long have flitted by,
When Friendship's voice could hear me,
And check the rising sigh.

When wand'ring through the wild-wood,
To Flora's fairy bow'r,
Companions of my childhood!
I cull'd full many a flow'r:
Yet ne'er presum'd to raise one,
Incautious from its stem,
Till ye had deign'd to praise one,
As beauty's peerless gem.

But grief my brow hath shaded,
And sorrow's gloom o'ercast;
And ev'ry flow'r hath faded
Beneath the wintry blast:
E'en those which now are smiling
Upon the desert wild,
No longer are beguiling,
Since Friendship is exiled.

Though Nature gay attires them,
As e'er she did before,
There is not one admires them,
Though I collect a score:
A melancholy token,
Neglected and dismay'd,
That when my heart is broken,
I too like them shall fade.

WM. TAYLOR.

SONNET,

On visiting the spot where a barbarous outrage
was committed by our laws on the body of a
Spaniard.

BY ARTHUR BROOKE.

MY foot falls heavy on the hero's breast,
Who lies a cold and mangled corse
beneath;
Unhonor'd and forgotten now the wreath
Which bloom'd victorious round his patriot
crest,
While battling for the right. Should he thus rest
Whose gallant spirit nobly sought in death
A refuge from disgrace, and whose free breath
Scorn'd the vile clay which Shame's dark
bonds invest.

Oh

Oh thou, that mockest at misfortune ! thou
That warrest with the dead ! Oh may the
blight
Of lasting infamy upon thy brow,
England ! for this all blisteringly light ;
And when thou fall'st, as soon thou shalt,
then be
Such mercy as thou shewedst, shewn to thee !
Tower-hill ; Dec. 23.

Written on seeing a Model, in the Possession
of J. Britton, esq. from the Monumental
Bust of Shakspeare in Stratford church.

THIS was the master-spirit ;—at his spells
The heart gave up its secrets : like the
mount
Of Horeb, smitten by the prophet's rod,
Its hidden springs gushed forth. Time, that
grey rock,
On whose bleak sides the fame of meaner bards
Is dashed to ruin, was the pedestal
On which his Genius rose ; and, rooted there,
Stands like a mighty statue, reared so high
Above the clouds, and changes of the world,
That Heaven's unshorn and unimpeded beams
Have round its awful brows a glory shed,
Immortal as their own. Like those fair birds
Of glittering plumage, whose heaven-pointing
pinions

Beam light on that dim world they leave
behind,
And, while they spurn, adorn it* ; so his spirit,
His "dainty spirit," while it soared above
This dull, gross compound, scattered as it flew
Treasures of light and loveliness.

— — — — — And these
Were "gentle Shakspeare's" features ; this
the eye
Whence Earth's least earthly mind looked
out, and flash'd
Amazement on the nations ; this the brow
Where lofty Thought majestically brooded,
Seated as on a throne ; and these the lips
That warbled music, stolen from Heaven's
own choir
When seraph-harps rang sweetest. But I
tempt
A theme too high, and mount, like Icarus,
On wings that melt before the blaze they
worship.
Alas ! my hand is weak, my lyre is wild !
Else should the eye, whose wondering gaze is
fixed

Upon this breathing bust, awaken strains
Lofty as those the glance of Phœbus struck
From Memnon's ruined statue : the rapt soul
Should breathe in numbers, and in dulcet notes
"Discourse most eloquent music."

Jan. 12, 1819.

H. NEELE.

* In some parts of America, it is said, there are birds which, when on the wing, and at night, emit so surprising a brightness, that it is no mean substitute for the light of day. Among the whimsical speculations of Fontenelle, is one, that in the planet Mars, the want of a moon may be compensated by a multiplicity of these luminous aeronauts.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

HORACE ; BOOK 1, ODE 5.

WHAT airy youth, whose locks exhale
The liquid odour's balmy gale,
Beside thee, Pyrrha ! now reposest
Within the favorite bower of roses ?
Tell me for whom that golden pride,
Thy hair, with graceful ease is tied ;
And all thy vesture, flowing free,
Is rich in sweet simplicity ?
Alas ! the fondly-trusting boy,
Who hails thee now his heaven of joy,
Nor, all-unpractis'd, e'er foresees
The veering of the faithless breeze ;
But paints thee, still, to Fancy's view,
Enchanting ever—ever true :—
How will he start, when first he finds
His ocean toss'd by angry winds !
How will he wonder ! how bewail
His easy faith in one so frail !
How oft accuse the fickle powers,
That turn'd to thorns his couch of flowers !
Ah ! wretched he, the fond believer,
Who knows thee not,—thou sad deceiver !
But I have 'scap'd that wreck of love,
And long shall grateful offerings prove
The mercy of the power that bore
A struggling, sinking youth to shore.

E. W.

FRAGMENT.

"MAN ! mortal man ! to guileful error
prone,
Sees others' faults, yet can't discern his own ;
Views with an eye of jealousy the fame
His persevering brethren justly claim :
With self displeas'd, laments the misspent past,
Vows this erroneous point, and that, the last ;
Now schemes, and finds his projects end in pain,
Resolves to plan no more,—then plans again.
On childhood thus does youth imperious frown,
And manhood next on youth displeas'd looks
down :
Age sees in manhood follies to deplore,
And grieves youth, childhood, manhood, are
no more.
And such the feelings of the bard, whose
breast
Erst teem'd with fancy'd flow'rs, but weeds at
best ;
Whose youth put forth full many a feeble lay,
Which his maturer sense had cast away :
As sires, whose children are regardless grown,
He calls them his, yet fain he would disown."

T.

GRATITUDE TO THE CREATOR FOR
DAILY BLESSINGS.

A Hymn from the Low Dutch, being the
twenty seven thousand and nineteenth of
Frankenan's Collection : see p. 403, v. l. 46.

O thee, O Lord ! at break of day,
The incense of my pipe shall rise ;
The butter'd bread, the coffee'd milk,
Shall be my morning sacrifice.
Thee will I thank, and bless again,
When reeks the ham upon my board ;
Thou giv'st the crout, the cole, the beans,
And all that garden-beds afford.

U

To

To thee be hallow'd all my beer,
To thee my white, my ruddy wines ;
Thou giv'st the barley's swelling ear,
Thou crown'st the hills with cluster'd vines.

Again, amid my evening prayer,
To thee shall smoak the fragrant leaf ;
And love of man shall fill my soul,
And friends partake my pickled beef.

And, when beneath our eider-down
My wife and I repose in glee,
Oft let it be our serious care
To give new worshippers to thee.

ANACREON, ODE 51.

(See Moore's 57th.)

GREAT Heav'n's ! what artizan was he
That thus could carve the expanded sea ;
And, rapt in frenzy, soaring high
To sketch his fancy from the sky ?
Upon the ocean's mimic tide
Bid floating waves of silver glide,
And beauty's witching queen above,
In warm luxuriancy of love ?
Oh ! how she floats, transporting sight,
In naked charms of fond delight :
While every soft celestial scene,
That 'twould be impious not to screen,

Lies half o'ershadow'd, half reveal'd,
Within the water's lucid shield ;
Light as the sea-wrack, when the breeze
Breathes gently o'er the smiling seas,
All heav'n, all luxury, she goes
Along the ocean's calm repose ;
Circling around her as she swims,
The am'rous waves embrace her limbs,
Then surge, propelling surge, along
The rolling billows proudly throng ;
Beneath her bosom's radiant glow,
Beneath her neck's unspotted snow,
They swell, ambitious to be press'd,
And lift to Heav'n their beauteous guest,
Resplendent shines the lovely queen
Amidst the sapphire path serene,
Like lilies fair, of snowy hue,
Upon a bed of violets blue.
Lo ! now again, with melting glance,
She rises o'er the bright expanse ;
Around her on the glassy tides
Many a young dolphin gaily rides,
Bearing the little archer boy,
And young Desire, with eyes of joy :
While, on the blue pellucid waves,
The people of the coral waves
Around the grand procession throng,
And dance in airy shoals along.

Clonmell.

D. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE CAMBRIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting was lately held of literary persons, at Carmarthen, which formed itself into a Society for the preservation of the remains of ancient British literature, poetical, historical, antiquarian, sacred, and moral ; and for the encouragement of the national music, under the name of the Cambrian Society.

The objects of the Society are expressed in the following, among other resolutions passed at the meeting :—

That one of the first objects of the Society will be to collect a complete catalogue of all Welsh manuscripts, to be found in the several libraries in the Principality and in England, or on the Continent, both public and private.

That a literary agent, of competent abilities, be employed by the Society, as soon as its finances are equal to the charge, to visit the said several libraries of Welsh manuscripts, of which they may obtain information, in order to transcribe, with the permission of the owners, copies of the said manuscripts.

That a complete collection of the transcripts, so obtained for the Society, be deposited in the British Museum, or elsewhere—after the publication of such of the transcripts as shall be approved by the Committee for that purpose.

That it shall be a special object of the Society, to collect all printed works in the

Welsh language of which there are not copies, at present, in the library belonging to the Welsh school in Gray's-inn-lane, in order to be deposited in that library.

That Mr. Edward Williams be requested to reside, for a certain portion of the year, at Carmarthen, to superintend the printing of the Society's publications, and to give instructions to young students in Welsh poetry and literature.

That Mr. Edward Williams's acceptance of the said appointment be entered in the minutes of the Society.

That the prospectus of collections for a new History of Wales, collected and translated from ancient historical documents, in the Welsh language, by Edward Williams, be printed and published at the expense of the Society.

Querries on particulars desirable to be known relative to Welsh Antiquities and Literature.

1. What inedited Welsh manuscripts are known to you ?
2. Where are they deposited ?
3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation, of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman conquest, or than the art of printing ?
4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise ?

5. What Welshmen have left the Principality, since the time of the reformation, on account of their religion, or any other cause,

cause, whom you think probable to have conveyed with them any remains of Welsh poetry and literature?

6. In what libraries in England, or any other part of the British dominions, do you think it likely that some of these remains are deposited?

7. In what Continental libraries do you think it probable that some of them may be found?

8. What original Welsh books, or what books, relative to Welsh literature, in any language, do you know to be published?

9. Do you know any Pennillion not yet published?

10. Do you know of any species of Welsh composition, poetical or musical, corresponding with that called "Glee" in English, or which is known by the name of "Caniad tri, or, Caniad pedwar?"

11. Can you exhibit to the Society any old Welsh tunes, sacred or otherwise, not yet published?

12. What Welsh books, and books on Welsh literature, already published, and now become scarce, do you think merit to be republished?

That the special thanks of the Society be given to Mr. J. Jones, of Jesus College, for his offer to transcribe Welsh manuscripts for the use of the Society; and to the Rev. Walter Wilkins, now at Florence, for his promise to examine the catalogues of foreign libraries, with a reference to the fifth query.

That Lord Dynevor be requested to be the president of the society in Dyfed.

That the annual meetings be appropriated to the recitation of the prize verses and essays; and to the performances on the harp; and that all other business be reserved for the Committee.

That there be four judges appointed for the decision of the poetical prizes, two from North and two from South Wales; and that a president of the four be chosen by ballot, and have the casting vote.

That Mr. Edward Williams and the Rev. Eliazer Williams be judges for South Wales.

That the prizes for the English essays be decided by the Committee.

That a silver harp, of the value of five guineas, with a gratuity of —, be given to the best proficient on the harp; and that pecuniary gratuities be given to the several competitors, to defray their expences.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A first volume of Transactions now published, of the Literary Society of Bombay, established in 1804, contains the following articles:—

Discourse at the opening of the Society. By Sir James Mackintosh, president.

An Account of the Festival of Māmangom, as celebrated on the Coast of

Malabar. By Francis Wrede, esq. (afterwards Baron Wrede).

Remarks upon the Temperature of the Island of Bombay during the years 1803 and 1804. By Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Jasper Nicholls.

Translations from the Chinese of two Edicts: the one relating to the Condemnation of certain Persons convicted of Christianity, and the other concerning the Condemnation of certain Magistrates in the Province of Canton. By Sir George Staunton. With Introductory Remarks by the President Sir James Mackintosh.

Account of the Akhlaulk-e-Nasiree, or Morals of Nasir, a celebrated Persian System of Ethics. By Lieut. Edward Frissell, of the Bombay Establishment.

Account of the Caves in Salsette, illustrated with Drawings of the principal Figures and Caves. By Henry Salt, esq.

On the Similitude between the Gipsy and Hindostanee Languages. By Lieut. Francis Irvine of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Translations from the Persian, illustrative of the Opinions of the Sunni and Shīa Sects of Mahomedans. By Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm. K.C.B.

A Treatise on Sufism, or Mahomedan Mysticism. By Lieut. James William Graham.

Account of the present compared with the ancient State of Babylon. By Capt. Edward Frederick of the Bombay Establishment.

Account of the Hill Fort of Chapaneer in Guzerat. By Capt. William Miles.

The Fifth Sermon of Sady, translated from the Persian. By James Ross, esq.

Account of the Origin, History, and Manners of the Race of Men called Bunjaras. By Capt. John Briggs.

An Account of the Parisnath-Gowricha, worshipped in the Desert of Parkur; to which are added a few Remarks upon the present Mode of Worship of that Idol. By Lieut. James Mackmurdo.

Observations on two Sepulchral Urns found at Bushire in Persia. By William Erskine, esq.

Account of the Cave Temple of Elephanta, with a Plan and Drawings of the principal Figures. By William Erskine, esq.

Remarks on the Province of Kattiwar; its Inhabitants, their Manners and Customs. By Lieut. James Mackmurdo.

Remarks on the substance called Gez or Manna, found in Persia and Armenia. By Capt. Edward Frederick.

Account of the Cornelian Mines in the neighbourhood of Baroach. By John Copland, esq.

Some Account of the Famine in Guzerat in 1812 and 1813. By Capt. James Rivett Carnac.

Plan of a Comparative Vocabulary of Indian

Indian Languages. By Sir James Mackintosh, President of the Society.

Some of which shall be extracted into our future numbers.

COLLEGE OF THE HINDOOS IN CALCUTTA.

A college has been instituted in Calcutta by the natives. It was projected by them, and is entirely under their superintendence and support. These exertions argue favourably of the progress of improvement in the East. The following selection from the rules approved by the subscribers, at a meeting held August 27, 1816, give a general outline of the plan proposed.

The primary object of this institution is the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia. The college shall include a school, and an academy: the former to be established immediately—the latter as soon as may be practicable. In the school shall be taught English and Bengalee reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, by the improved method of instruction. The Persian language may also be taught in the school, until the academy be established, as far as shall be found convenient. In the academy, besides the study of such languages as cannot be so conveniently taught in the school, instruction shall be given in history, geography, chronology,

astronomy, mathematics, and other sciences. Public examinations shall be held at stated times, to be fixed by the managers; and students, who particularly distinguish themselves, shall receive honorary rewards. Boys, who are distinguished in the school for good conduct and proficiency, shall, at the discretion of the masters, receive further instruction in the academy, free of charge.

On the 20th of January, 1817, the school above mentioned was commenced. The number of scholars on the first day was twenty. It appears from the Calcutta Gazette, that the opening of the school was attended with a good deal of ceremony. All the managers of the college were present, comprising a large number of the most distinguished natives in Calcutta; and also, many European gentlemen residing there. The pundits testified great satisfaction on this interesting occasion; and said, that to-day they witnessed the beginning of what they hoped would issue in a great diffusion of knowledge. A learned native expressed his hopes, that the Hindoo college would resemble the bur, the largest of trees, which yet is at first but a small seedling. At a meeting of the managers on February the 8th, it was ordered, that seventeen free scholars should forthwith be admitted under the patronage of the committee into the school of the institution.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

* * * Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.

Mr. H. G. BENNETT continues his glorious career as the advocate of the cause of the wretched and helpless. In his *Letter to Viscount Sidmouth on the Transportation Laws, the State of the Hulks, and of the Colonies in New South Wales*, he states facts in regard to the practices or neglect of the fiends or agents who carry the laws into force, which call for the reprobation of every feeling man, and for the instant interference of the legislature. We never read a more affecting statement. The Pharisee spirit which leads the mass of society to turn their backs on every brother, who, under the forms of law, has been convicted of any crime, has unfortunately led to the utter neglect

of these victims of law; and hence the multiplied villanies under which they suffer. We have notoriously stood forward in the array of humanity against culprits who wield and abuse the sword of the law; but, *having been borne down by their malignant tactics*, we are glad to see the field at present filled by such champions as Messrs. Bennett, Buxton, Fry, Bentham, Favell, Mackintosh, Wood, Brown, Marsden, Ford, Cotton, and others; whose exertions will, we trust, produce a speedy and permanent amelioration of the present cruel and wicked system. On the subject of the crying oppression of sending persons to New South Wales for periods short of life, and then providing no means for

their

their due return, Mr. Bennet makes the following affecting observations :—

" The detention of persons whose terms of punishment are expired, is a fact not even attempted to be denied, and has existed from the earliest periods of the settlement. What can we think of a government that could, with a knowledge of the circumstance, let this crying evil continue twelve months ?* I ask, then, by what law they are detained one hour ? What should we say in England, if any keeper of a prison was to detain his prisoner even the shortest time after he had a right to be discharged ? What did we, in fact, do when it was proved before parliament that both debtors and criminals were occasionally detained in prison for non-payment of fees, which were a legal demand on the part of the gaoler ? Why, the legislature passed an act abolishing all the fees ; the remedy was complete, and thus every person at the expiration of his punishment, or discharge of his debt, is set free. But the government at home send hundreds of persons annually to New Holland ; and not only provide no means for their return, but the regulations there, by compelling the captain of every vessel to enter into an engagement to take no person on-board without a pass from the governor, have thrown additional impediments in the way of those whose terms are up, and who wish to return to their native country. I shall be told of course that this pass is never refused ; I ask, by what law it is demanded ? and, as to it never being denied, Mr. Collins informs us of many severe floggings being inflicted on unhappy persons who had worked out their terms, and who had taken their passage home on-board the different ships. These free men, for free they were as the governor himself, were taken by force from the ships and barbarously flogged. By what law, statute or common, was this act done ? yet who has been called to account for these atrocities ? To be sure the courts of law were open, but the forlorn and emancipated felon, thus prevented from returning home, and tortured because he exercised a right he possessed in common with every free-born Englishman, could not have the means to bring his oppressor to punishment. This is a subject not agitated now for the first time ; all the early commotions in the colony arose from this illegal detention. But, granting only for the sake of argument, though I do not believe the fact, that this pass is never denied, but given on the first application, and the person so obtaining it wishes to return, how is he to do so ? If young, healthy, and strong, he engages himself on-

board a ship and works his passage home ; but if he cannot so labour, either from want of health or strength, he is doomed, against his will, to remain in the colony for life. It is in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, that hundreds of enfranchised convicts were in that situation. If this free person be a woman, she has confessedly no means of returning home, but by the prostitution of her person to the officers or sailors of the vessel which carries her : that this is the common practice, all the witnesses examined upon the subject are agreed ; but, if the poor wretch is aged, and has lost all her personal attractions, she is a prisoner for life ; and the same authority states, that there are many women in these circumstances who would, if they could, quit the colony. Some few however procure a passage, attending families as servants, who are returning to England. In a dispatch written by Lord Bathurst to Governor Macquarie, dated November 23d, 1812, mention is made of a determination on the part of the government, " to give effect to that part of the report, of the Committee of the House of Commons, which relates to the return of female convicts to their native country, at the expiration of the period of their sentences, as soon as a return shall be received of the number of such persons, for which the government may annually be required to provide." What then has been done under this determination ? Has this promise been kept ? How many female convicts, whose terms have expired, (free persons in 1813, 14, 15, 16, and 17,) have been brought home at the expence of government ? I ask, if one has yet been landed, under that pledge, in her native country ? Is it not, on the contrary, true, as I am informed, that no more has been done under that dispatch, than under that of Lord Castle-reagh, in 1809 ? What becomes then of the boasted justice of English law ? for the most trivial crimes persons of both sexes are sentenced to seven years' transportation ; many have actually been transported for first offences, the crime being the theft of something valued at ten-pence, and the real punishment they receive is the same which is practically inflicted on the worst offenders, whom the mercy of the crown spares from public execution. It is no answer to this, to say, that to all persons willing to become settlers in New South Wales, the government there gives a considerable portion of land. What can a girl of twenty, or a woman of seventy, do with the land when they have received the grant ? And supposing these free persons wish to return home to their husbands, or wives, or families, children or friends, what value is forty acres of unbroken, uncleared, uncultivated land, when placed in comparison ? What value is such a property

* We may proudly refer to the sheriff's Memorial in Sir Richard Phillips's letter to the Livery of London.

party in such a place, when attended by the deprivation of home, simply home, detached even from the ties which many of these poor creatures have to endear it to them? It is high time to have this culpable negligence remedied, and I trust parliament will not again separate, without some steps being taken to force the subject on the attention of the government."

In our opinion, the House of Commons ought to withhold the supplies till this, and many other grievances, are redressed; and some two honest members ought, if necessary, to divide the house, pound by pound, as many millions of times as pounds might be demanded, not only until redress of all such outrages were obtained, but till the guilty authors of them were punished. "The best government (said the Grecian sage,) is that which most scrupulously respects the rights of the meanest of the people."

Mr. FAVELL has published the eloquent *Speech on the Criminal Laws*, with which he prefaced the able resolutions of the Common Council of London, inserted in a late Magazine. His intentions are good, and his reasoning sound; but, if his reading had been more extensive, he would not have confined his authorities to the partial selections of Houston, published by Mr. Montagu. The result of these combined exertions must be an amelioration of system.

"*The Banquet*," in three cantos, is a poem which possesses considerable claims to the favour of the public. It is written in a vein of humour, which, although somewhat forced, is occasionally very effective. The versification is harmonious and flowing, and the notes will be found curious and interesting, especially to students in gastronomics.

A pamphlet has proceeded from the University of Oxford, demonstrating, in scholastic form, the trite principle, that the wages of labour follow, at a distance ruinous to poverty, all depreciations in the value of the circuviating medium. This principle has been illustrated a hundred times in this miscellany; and has been felt, for thirty years, in every cottage in the empire; yet it appears to be a new discovery at Oxford, and to Mr. Tierney, the *soi-disant* leader of the parliamentary opposition!

We have been much pleased with a very accurate and elegant work, entitled "*The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham High Cross, in the County of Middlesex*." The author of this book is Mr. William Robertson; and he has spared no pains, either in the way of elaborate research or elegant

embellishment, in order to make the volume worthy a place in the library of every individual who is either locally interested in the nature of its contents, or generally attached to antiquarian pursuits.

Parochial provision for the poor has obtained a very able advocate in Mr. Roberts, of Sheffield, who has published a pamphlet under the title of "*A Defence of the Poor Laws*." The opponents of the present system may discover in this work many observations worthy of their attention: and some facts which place this important question in a clear point of view. Wise and politic as the system of *parish settlement* unquestionably is, it by no means follows, that the *workhouse* system is so; and Mr. Roberts very clearly defines this essential difference in the system.

An eighth edition, in two volumes, has appeared, with improvements, of Dr. Henry's (of Manchester) *Elements of Experimental Chemistry*; a work, in which are united the most scientific arrangement, depth of research, acuteness of reasoning, correctness of theory, and the most approved directions for experiment. The present edition is particularly valuable in containing all the recent discoveries of Davy, Dalton, Berzelius, Thenard, and Gay Lussac.

An English pamphlet has been printed in Paris, and transmitted to London for general sale, containing a learned and ably-drawn argument, (signed FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Paris, July 8, 1818,) concerning the modern construction, or rather misconstruction, of the law of alienage and naturalization, as it is made at present to bear on the cases of Prince Giustiniani, the Count Du Roure, and others. The subject is likely to come before Parliament, in connexion with the modification of the Alien Bill; and therefore this pamphlet, in a special manner, claims public attention. It is pretended by our courts, under a political construction of the alien laws, that the children of an heiress by a foreigner, born abroad, cannot inherit title or estate; and hence the earldom of Newburgh, and the estates of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, are withheld from her great grandson, Prince Giustiniani; and considerable estates in Warwickshire from the Count du Roure, as heir of his mother, because his father was a foreigner, and he was born in France.

"The general and fair doctrine (says Mr. Plowden,) of our books and of our judges upon the Act of Edward III. from

the time of its passing in 1349, down to the year 1708, when Lord Kenyon's series of expounding acts commenced, was, that it operated as well to naturalize the children inheritors, born abroad of English mothers, as Henry de Beaumont was, though their fathers were aliens, as his was; in other words, that a British mother can have an heir, a child inheritor, a person invested with the inheritable capacity, born abroad, upon whom the law will, at her death, cast her inheritance, as if the child had been born in London; and which I humbly conceive ought to have induced the three judges in 1791 to have adjudged Count du Roure as much a natural-born subject, a child inheritor of his English mother, as Henry de Beaumont was made so by the old statute."

Yet Count Du Roure has, in consequence of the decision of 1791, been deprived of the enjoyment of estates, said to be worth 30,000l. per annum; and, though a man of superior education, and considerable talents, he has long suffered many privations, to which, at present, is superadded the approach of age.

The *third volume of the Annual Biography* promises a series of increasing value, and the establishment of a periodical volume not inferior in interest to the *Annual Registers*. This volume contains some original articles of great curiosity, and among the best is a full and ably-drawn memoir of Sir Samuel Romilly. We are glad to discover, by the acknowledgments of the editor, that the families of eminent persons deceased begin to consider it a point of duty, to supply him with such correct materials as, in our periodical labours, we have too often sought in vain; and, on this account, the volume before us will serve to add, in some recent deaths, to the interest of our "Westminster Abbey."

We are concerned to observe, by two pamphlets before us, viz. the copy of an indictment, and of an information *ex officio*, against R. Carlisle, for republishing "Paine's Age of Reason," that the defence of Christianity is once more to be transferred from the pulpit to the forum, and from the pen to the tipstaff or sword. This is a sorry confession of the advocates of our holy religion, and a subject of mortifying triumph to infidels. That which is from God cannot be written down by man, nor can it stand in need of defence from the law, or the law's support—the sword. The epithet *king's devil* has often been applied to the attorney-general, but we

never expected to see this *king's devil* employed as chief defender of the Christian faith.

A better defence of Christianity than can be adduced, however, by any species of *devil*, is that of the Rev. W. S. GILLY, in his excellent volume of *the Spirit of the Gospel*. In this work he has ably illustrated the four evangelists, and exhibited Christianity in a form calculated to make more converts than ever were made by fire or sword. Such volumes as this of Mr. Gilly, and such writings as those of Mr. Gilly, are the only true Christian opponents of the writings of Voltaire, Diderot, Chubb, and Paine.

The volume privately circulated under the title of *Apelæutherus, or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom*, has at length been published, and will doubtless be as eagerly read by the public at large, as it has been in the circle of the author's connexions. We believe we may, without impropriety, ascribe it to its author, Mr. W. STUCK, for it is a work of which no man need be ashamed, though many of its opinions are deeply heterodox. A bigot, on reading it, may exclaim, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a philosopher;" while philosophers themselves cannot fail to be rendered by it both wiser and better. It is a masterly exposition of natural religion, and written in a spirit which ought to be adopted as the model of all controversial writings. On the soundness of several of its conclusions, we forbear to give any opinion, because we leave questions of pure theology to publications which are especially devoted to those studies.

The Rev. J. EVANS, of Islington, has produced one of the most pleasing volumes that has issued from the press for a long time, in a *Series of Essays on Shakspeare's Seven Ages of the Life of Man*. He has drawn largely from our best poetical and prose writers on the same subjects, and so combined their opinions with his own, as to produce a work entitled to an extensive and long-lived popularity.

The sixty-first number of the *Edinburgh Review* discusses the interesting topics of Indian affairs, Currency, Spanish affairs, Education, Parliamentary Reform, Forgery, and Irish Catholicism, with its usual soundness of principle, but with less vivacity of style, and less originality of thinking, than formerly distinguished this celebrated journal.

Another number has appeared of the periodical

periodical party-pamphlet called the *Quarterly Review*, filled with a more than ordinary portion of venal *special pleading*, in behalf of all prejudices and abuses; but happily tempered and counteracted by the inveterate dullness of the style. Thus Mr. BROUGHAM's meritorious public services in the Education Committee are subjected to every malignant perversion, in a prosing article of seventy pages, transmitted from Cumberland, and paid for by one of the patrons of St. Bees. So also Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, for substituting the transfer of the known motions of Nature, as competent proximate causes of the phenomena of other motions, without the aid of such fanciful and superstitious agents as attractive and centrifugal forces, is arrogantly bespattered with the *argumentum ad hominem*, with sophisms of equivocation, and appeals to vulgar prejudices, by a certain YOUNG doctor, who has published some cruelly *neglected* books on philosophy, but who, at page 411, modestly avails himself of his anonymous covering, and praises his own "skill and judgment." In like manner, Sir ROBERT WILSON's public services and historical veracity are called in question, in a long tirade, replete with political rancor, his real offence consisting in his open detestation of the policy which restored the Bourbons. We do not wonder that a craft of any kind should try the rest of mankind by their faith in the tenets of the craft; but we do wonder at the shameless effrontery with which these public prostitutes of their understandings expose their profligacy to the world.

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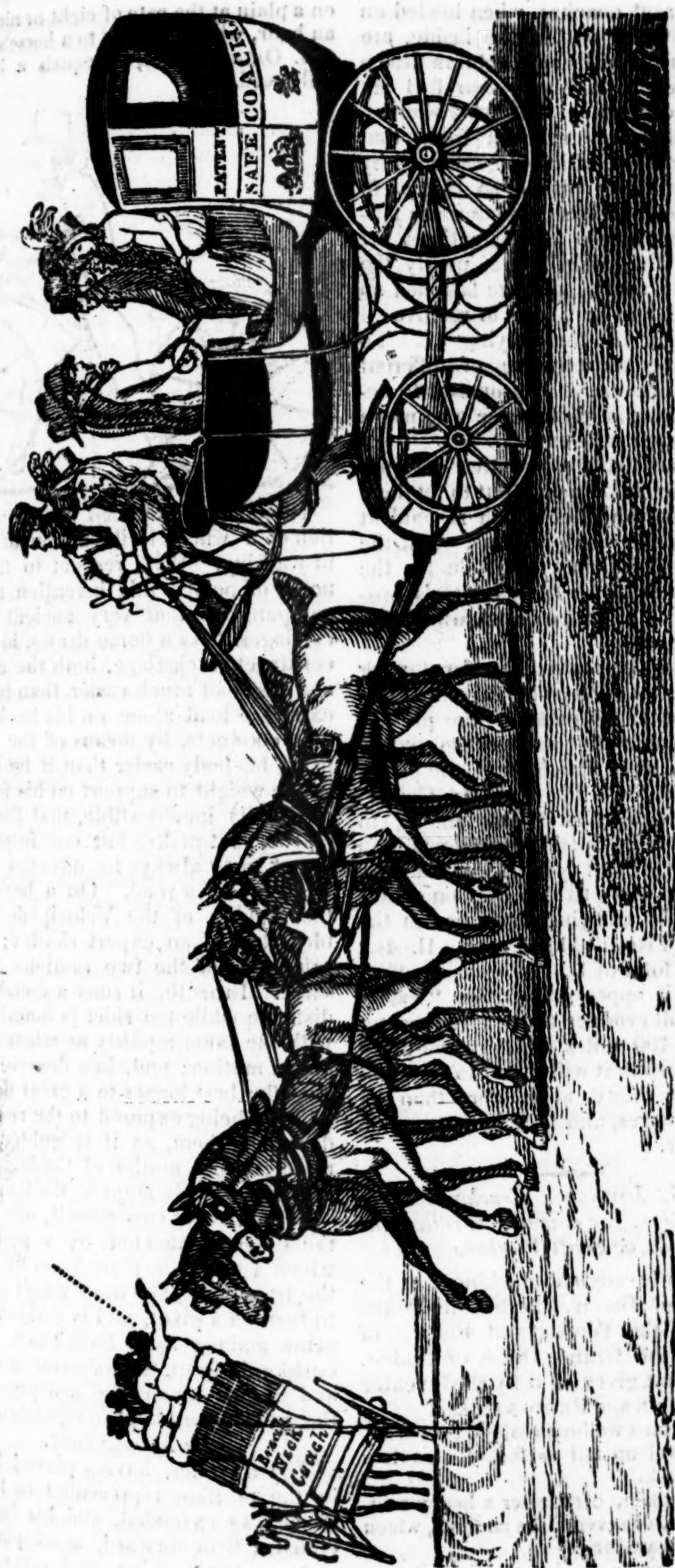
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NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. HENRY MATTHEWS, of Gretton-place, East Bethnal Green; for Improvements in Stage-Coaches.

THIS coach is constructed with considerable ingenuity, and with a meritorious regard to the safety of the passengers, which entitle it to public preference. It is light, elegant, and quite dissimilar to those now in use, which often appear like baggage-waggons, from the blending of persons and packages on the roof. There are com-

modious seats for passengers at about six feet six inches from the ground; while the luggage is only three feet six inches, instead of eight feet nine inches; thereby lowering the force of centripetation between two and three feet. It cannot, therefore, lose its balance; and, being broader than usual, it allows more room for passengers: while the perch, body, and boot, being shorter, the weight is nearer, and more under the command of the horses.



MATTHEWS' PATENT STAGE-COACH.

The present coaches, when loaded on the outside, and not in the inside, are as easily turned over as a column fifteen feet in height, and only four feet six inches in diameter. The wheel-horses, by this plan, are relieved from that unequal draught, which is occasioned by the weight being placed so high as to vibrate from side to side, sometimes falling on one horse, and sometimes on another. The wheels are nearly the size of the mail's, and are fastened on with a lock and key, so as to remove all apprehension of their flying off. To prevent the intermixture of different classes of persons, it is proposed to devote the front seats to those who pay a half-penny per mile extra.

It appears that the patentee does not intend to sell his coaches, but to let them on hire, for the price which is paid at present by the coach-masters. But the additional half-penny per mile for the front seats is to be the patentee's property, which he proposes to farm to the coach-masters.

There will be convenience for stowing five cubic feet of more luggage than can be stowed in all parts of the present coaches; calculating each foot to contain only 24lb. as to Brighton at one penny per pound, 10s.—The "Safety Coach" has a right, by Act of Parliament, to carry two more outside passengers than any of the present coaches; as they are licensed to carry twelve only on condition of not carrying luggage on the outside. Two at 12s. each, 11. 4s.: making a total of 11. 14s.

Hence it appears that the "Safety Coach" will produce to the coachmaster for every 100 miles an increased profit of 3l. 8s.; while it will afford to the public perfect safety, at no more than the present charges, and to the horses much less labour.

To MR. J. JOHNSON, Coachmaker, of Long-Acre, for a machine, called the *Velocipede*, or *Swift-Walker*.

THIS truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Drais, Master of the Woods and Forests of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor of its NATURE and PROPERTIES, is

1. That, on a well-maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.

2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain, it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is as swift as a courier.

3. When roads are dry and firm, it runs

on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.

4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.



Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well-constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load much easier than he could carry the load alone on his back; so a man conducts, by means of the Velocipede, his body easier than if he had its whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally incontestable, that the Velocipede, as it makes but one impression, or rut, may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the Velocipede resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risks incidental to them, as it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopt by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in the same manner as a Bath-chair. On a cushion in front, the fore-arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrio.

Its Management.

The traveller, having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium

equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rudder (if it may be so called,) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it; (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose:) then, placing lightly the feet on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the *Velocipede*, that the attempt to accelerate the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion, ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion, at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

The inventor proposes to construct them to carry two persons, and to be impelled by each alternately, or by both at once; and also with three or four wheels, with a seat for a lady: besides the application of a parasol or umbrella, he also proposes to avail himself of a sail, with a favorable wind.

This instrument appears to have satisfied a desideratum in mechanics: all former attempts have failed, upon the known principle that power is obtainable only at the expense of velocity. But the impelling principle is totally different from all others: it is not derived from the body of the machine, but from a resistance operating externally, and in a manner the most conformable to nature—the resistance of the feet upon the ground. The body is carried and supported, as it were, by two skates, while the impulse is given by the alternate motion of both the legs.

The *Velocipede* has been introduced into this country, under letters patent, by Mr. Johnson, a coachmaker in Long-Acre, by whom it has been greatly improved, both in lightness and strength. It is exhibited daily; and, although never made public, has been already viewed by many thousands, many of whom have exercised, and all have approved, it.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. DYSON, of Watford, Hertfordshire; for certain apparatus for the culture and tillage of land.—May 26.

G. MICHELL, of St. Austle, Cornwall, builder; for improvements in the method of opening and shutting windows; and also in the application of machinery to the opening and shutting window-shutters.—May 26.

H. TAYLOR, of Kingston, Surry, gentleman; for improvements on machines for catching and destroying rats, &c.—May 26.

T. HOMFRAY, of the Hyde, Kinfare, Staffordshire, iron-master; for a new kind of bobbin used in spinning, &c.—May 28.

W. LESTER, of the Commercial-road, engineer; for a method of increasing and projecting light produced by lamps, or other means.—June 2.

G. ATKINSON, of Leeds, Yorkshire, canvass-manufacturer; for a combination of materials to produce an article resembling bombazeen.—June 10.

W. EATON, of Wiln Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner; for improvements in the machinery employed in spinning of cotton and wool.—June 18.

R. WINCH, of Shoe-lane, printer's carpenter and press-maker, and R. HOLDEN, of Stafford-street, St. Mary-le-bone, gentleman; for machinery to communicate motion and power to various other machinery which requires reciprocating or alternating motion.—June 18.

The following Persons have attained Royal Patents in France for sundry Inventions, viz.

TILORIER; for carriages, called formerly *Passe-partout*, and now named by him *Cross-carriages*.

BANON; for a drawing and forcing pump, with a reservoir applicable to manufactoryes.

DISSEY and PEVER; for composing a powder called (*Sirkis du Serail,*) for beautifying and preserving the skin; otherwise named, *the Sultan's favorite powder*.

CAZENEUVE; for portable, inodorous, necessaries, or water-closets.

DESPONT; for improvements in the construction of concert horns and trumpets.

WINSOR, jun.; for a new optical instrument, called *Kaleidoscope*.

CAVALLON; for a process to revive animal and vegetable black, as well as the black produced by the residuum of Prussian blue.

LOGUE; for a mechanic lamp, lighting spontaneously; called *Lampe Ignifere*.

ALLAIS; for a machine to manufacture *tulle*, or Berlin lace, with every possible variety of pattern.

VERGER; for the method of making a species of balloon; called *Whale-balloon*.

LEFEVRE; for a machine to saw wood for fineering.

GIROUR; for an optical instrument, he calls *Transfigurator*, or improved *Kaleidoscope*.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THE Hospital for the Small-pox, for Inoculation, and for Vaccination, at Pancras, has published a report of the number of deaths occasioned by the casual small-pox, extracted from the register for twenty years before the practice of vaccination, and also for twenty years since; also the number of deaths as reported by the parish-clerks of London, &c. copied from their general bills of all christenings and burials for the same periods:—

Before Vaccination.

A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1779 to 1798	1867	36,189

Since Vaccination.

A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1799 to 1818	814	22,480

Thus, it appears that the decrease in deaths since the practice of vaccination was introduced, has, at the hospital, been 1053; and, in the parishes, no less than 13,709. Vaccination was introduced at the Inoculation Hospital, soon after the discovery of its powers by the illustrious JENNER, by Dr. Wm. Woodville, on the 19th of Jan. 1799; and the number vaccinated from that date to the 1st of Jan. 1819, amounted, at this hospital, to 43,394.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, esq. the Irish barrister, has in the press a volume of Specimens of Irish Eloquence, now first arranged and collected, with biographical notices, and a preface. It will contain the most eloquent specimens of the powers of Plunket, Curran, Burke, Burrowes, Bushe, Sheridan, and Grattan; with portraits, containing (says the editor) such a collection of splendid eloquence as was perhaps never before presented to the public in a single volume.

The third volume of ARCHDEACON COXE's Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, will be published in a few days.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, author of "the World before the Flood," &c. is preparing another volume for the press, entitled, "Greenland, and other Poems."

The Life of the late Right Honourable JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, master of the rolls in Ireland, by his son, Wm. Henry Curran, esq. barrister-at-law, is printing at Edinburgh; in 2 vols. 8vo. with portraits and fac-similes.

Dr. CHALMERS' new volume of Discourses, delivered in the Tron Church of Glasgow, will appear in a few days.

Shortly will be published, the Life of William Lord Russel, with some account of the times in which he lived, by LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. WILLIAM HAZLITT has in the press, a volume of Political Essays.

Mr. CRABBE is preparing a volume of Tales of the Hall.

The Speeches are announced of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. His speech on the trial of the Sheareses, and other speeches never before collected, will appear in the volume.

The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with memoirs of his life; by the Rev. J. MASHON, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. GODWIN is employed upon an answer to the ingenious sophisms of Mr. Malthus; and, judging from the powers of the writer, we may conclude he will set at rest those dilemmas which have so long puzzled economists.

The head of Memnon, sent to England by Mr. SALT, has been recently placed on a pedestal in the Egyptian room in the British Museum. It may, perhaps, be considered as the most perfect specimen of Egyptian art in the world. From the proportion of the features, it may be concluded that the figure, when perfect, was about twenty feet in height. The head has suffered a loss of part of the right side of its skull, yet the features are all entire. The back part of the figure is charged with hieroglyphics. The mouth is closed; and the figure, from the particular colour of the strata, has a singularly beautiful appearance; the whole of the head being of a reddish, and the lower part of the greyish, granite. Near this head is placed the enormous fist, corresponding to a figure, of which this fist formed a part, of at least sixty feet in height.

In announcing that the extensive and celebrated collection of Mr. BULLOCK's Museum is on the eve of removal from this country, we feel that we shall communicate an intimation which will be received with surprize and regret by every lover of science. This museum had grown, by rapid strides, into an emporium for the display of the most minute and extensive specimens of natural history and the arts. In the rare productions of zoography, conchology,

chology, and ornithology, it has no rival in Europe. The rarest specimens of natural history seem, from their admirable and scientific classification, to spring up, in its department, with all the beauty and novelty with which they meet the eye in their original state of growth and luxuriancy. And, in a range of more than 30,000 works, in all the walks of science and art, the mind is carried, with a pleasing and attractive gratification, through the study of all that is instructive and sublime in the works of Nature, and all that is singular and striking in the efforts of human ingenuity. In other countries, if such a collection passed from the hands of the individual through whose zeal and purse it had been formed in the progress of an active life, it would be for the purpose of being added to the national stock: the nation would recompense the individual, and the public would still retain the benefit of his labours and assiduity. But, in Britain, individual speculation must work its own way; yet, in the particular instance of Mr. Bullock's collection, we hope, that it is not yet too late to preserve it; and that the patronage of this country, and the liberality of Parliament, will, in the result, prove equal to its worth.

Dr. O'MEARA is preparing a circumstantial narrative of those dirty transactions, and of that unmanly policy, which, at St. Helena, have tarnished the glory of England, and brought in question the honour of the Guelphs, and of all legitimacy. His work will form a volume, and add, of course, to the authentic materials of history.

The translation of GUILLÉ, on the Amusements and Instruction of the Blind, will appear in a few days.

The Busts of SHAKSPEARE, CAMDEN, and B. JONSON, which have been commonly sold, being devoid of authenticity and likeness, Mr. J. Britton has engaged Mr. William Scouler to make reduced models from the monumental busts at Westminster and Stratford church, eighteen inches in height, by twelve inches in width. Mr. S. having completed his task with great skill and fidelity, the busts are now on sale at two guineas each, or five guineas for the three.

On the first of May will be published, the first part of a new work, entitled, *Excursions through Ireland*; to be comprised in eight volumes, and containing four hundred engravings, with historical and topographical delineations of each

province; together with descriptions of the residences of the nobility and gentry, remains of antiquity, and every other interesting object of curiosity; forming a complete and entertaining guide for the traveller and tourist through Ireland.

The proposed *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, to be published on the 15th of March, and in the middle of every month, will present in its early numbers—

As Original Works.

The Journal of an Officer in the late Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Seas, being the first authentic account of that voyage.

Prior's Three Years' Voyage in the Indian Seas.

St. Priest's Travels in Turkey.

As Translations.

Two Narratives of Travels in England and Ireland, in 1816, 17, and 18; by Charles Dupin.

Recollections of the Antilles, 2 vols.

Letters from Italy, by Frederick Lillie de Chateauvieux, 2 vols.

Travels in 1816 and 1817, from New York to New Orleans.

A Year in London, by the author of *Fifteen Days in London, and of Six Months in London*.

Travels to the Entrance of the Black Sea, by General Andreossy.

Father Leander's Travels in Palestine, Persia, &c.

Each number will complete a translated or original work, and every sixth number will be filled with copious analyses of Voyages and Travels, which, in the interval, have been published in the English language.—The number of periodical works which appear in Great Britain on the first of every month is no less than 108; hence the propriety of publishing this *Journal of Voyages and Travels* in the middle of the month;—an example likely to be followed by others, thereby creating *two book-fairs* in the month instead of *one*.

Dr. SPURZHEIM is preparing for the press, a *Treatise on the Education of Youth*, founded on the discrimination of individual character by the form of the head.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK will publish, in a few days, *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever*, at present prevailing in the Metropolis, and in most parts of the United Kingdom; with remarks on some of the opinions of Dr. Bateman, in his late treatise on that subject.

Dr. GRANVILLE is preparing for the press,

press, in two volumes, quarto, dedicated by special permission to the Prince Regent, Memoirs of the present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France.

The History of Ancient Wiltshire, Northern District, by SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S. will be published in the course of the ensuing season. The History of the Northern Division of Ancient Wiltshire is written on the same plan with the former division of the county, (South Wiltshire,) and will describe the antiquities most worthy of remark. Much new and interesting matter will come under investigation. The whole course of that mighty bulwark, the Wansdyke, through the counties of Somerset and Wilts, will be accurately laid down on a map, and its extended track described.

In volumes 30, 39, 40, 43, and 44, of this miscellany, we have published observations relating to Lithography, which art we have the pleasure of announcing is about to be established on a promising scale in London. It has long been matter of surprize that a species of engraving possessing such advantages, both with regard to facility and effect, for various kinds of illustration, should have been so long unpractised in this country. The public are, however, likely to be benefited by the delay, for Mr. Ubachs, of Maestricht, who has, by a patient application of various scientific attainments, produced specimens in Lithography that outstrip all competition, has transferred his establishment to London; and, within the month, the public will be gratified by a lithographic production, the subject of which will interest every British family, while, as a print, it promises to vie with, if it does not excel, the finest specimens of the graphic art. As soon as suitable premises can be obtained to carry on the operations, a series of splendid works, worthy of the age and the British nation, will be submitted to its patronage. We think it our duty to state, that the public owe much obligation to Mr. MARSHALL, of York-place, Walworth, for his influence in thus anglicising this important branch of art.

The eighth and last part is nearly ready for publication of Mr. DYER'S Lives of Illustrious Men.

A New Satirical Novel is forthcoming, entitled London, or a Month at Stevens's, by a late Resident.

Mr. WESTGARTH FORSTER is preparing for publication, by subscription, a

second, improved, and greatly enlarged edition of his Treatise of a Section of the Strata commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the west side of the Mountain of Cross Fell; with Remarks on Mineral Veins in general.

Dr. MERRIMAN and Dr. LEY will commence a new Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the 22d of March.

Mr. BELLAMY's New Translation of the Bible, from the original Hebrew, including the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, and part of Numbers, will be published in the course of this month.

Mr. T. YEATES, late of All Soul's College, Oxford, and author of the "Collation of an Indian Copy of the Pentateuch," &c. is now printing a Syriac and English Grammar, designed for the use of British students. The work was originally composed at the request, and under the inspection, of the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the chancellor's prizes, for the present year, viz.—

For Latin verses,—*Syracusæ*.

For an English essay,—*The characteristic differences of Greek and Latin Poetry*.

For a Latin essay,—*Quænam fuerint, præcipue, in causa, quod Roma de Carthagine triumpharit.*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—for the best composition in English verse, is on —*the Iphigenia of Timanthes*.

The subject of the *Hulsean* prize at Cambridge for the present year is, "The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world."—The subject of the English poem for the chancellor's gold medal is, "Pompeii."

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has in the press a treatise, entitled, the Gas Blow-Pipe, or Art of Fusion, by burning the Gaseous Constituents of Water; giving the history of the philosophical apparatus so denominated; the proofs of analogy in its operations to the nature of volcanoes; together with an appendix, containing an account of experiments with this blow-pipe.

Mr. HONE announces to be published by subscription, in royal octavo, extensively illustrated by engravings, coloured and plain, on copper and on wood, price to subscribers 2*l.* 2*s.* in extra-boards, a History of the Ex-Officio Prosecutions, instituted by the King's Attorney-General against himself; including enlarged reports of Three State Trials in the

the Court of King's Bench, for publishing Political Parodies, intitled, the late John Wilkes's Catechism, the Political Litany, and the Sinecurist's Creed. Together with copious elucidations, additional parodies, singular specimens of the literature of the multitude, and explanatory notes. It is in considerable forwardness, and will be handsomely printed in royal octavo, to range in the library with Howell's State Trials, Dibdin's Bibliographical Dæcameron, &c.

Ἐπιστολὴ τὰ ἡγεμονία, a periodical work, is announced, written in ancient or modern Greek only, and by natives of Greece; the principal object of which is to make the friends of the Greek nation acquainted with the present state of knowledge amongst them, and with their endeavours for their regeneration.

Miss LEFANU, author of "Strathalan," is printing a new novel, entitled, *Leolin Abbey*.

Dudley, a novel, by Miss C. KATE, is preparing for publication.

A Natural-History Society has just been established in Glasgow.

Mr. CLARKE and Mr. BLAGDEN will begin their next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on the 10th of March.

Captain J. C. LASKEY has in a state of considerable forwardness, a set of exquisitely-finished plates, illustrating the series of unparalleled medals struck at the national Medal Mint, at Paris, under the direction of the Emperor Napoleon, commemorating the principal battles and events which took place during his eventful career. They will be executed in a rich dotted style by an eminent artist; and, from some specimens which we have seen, we can recommend them to the attention of the lovers of art and numismatology.

A new work is announced, by subscription, entitled, *the Elements of Radiant and Fixed Matter*; the direct evidences in support of a new theory of matter, in which are described its presumed original basis, with the laws by which its reciprocal transition to and from the state of radiance and fixation appears to be governed. This theory asserts that matter exists in four forms, —the solid, fluid, aërial, and radiant: the three first are denominated inert or passive; and to the agency of the last, aided by caloric, are to be attributed the several changes evinced throughout the universe. Light (says the author) is a material compound, composed of the

four simple elementary principles, or undecomposed constituents, of matter, of which all other bodies in nature are formed: The first four primary coloured rays possess peculiarly distinct and countervailing qualities; and, on the proportions in which they are combined in matter, and the nature of the polarity exercised in their combination, its specific properties are totally dependant. The *red ray*, or the first portion of the spectrum, possesses oxydizing and acidifying powers, and is termed the oxyginating ray. The second, or *yellow ray*, displays qualities which pertain to the nitrogenous and alkalescent, and is therefore denominated the azotic ray. The third, or *blue ray*, is distinguished by its analogy to carbon, and is here considered the carbonic ray. And the fourth, or *violet ray*, is admitted to possess the dispositions of hydrogen, which entitle it to the appellation of the hydrogenating ray.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary is printing, with revisions and corrections to the present time.

That persevering British patriot, SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, has adopted the plan of our enlightened correspondent, Mr. DONCASTER, for establishing a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of one million, for the cultivation of the waste lands by *spade-husbandry*.—He says, it cannot be doubted that 10,000 acres of land, lying entirely waste, may be purchased at a moderate rate; and he estimates the bringing them into cultivation as follows:—

First year.
Trenching 5*l.* per acre £ 50,000
Manure 15*l.* ditto 150,000
Seed, labour, and other expences 20,000
———

Second year. £220,000
Digging, 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre £25,000
Manure, 5*l.* per acre 50,000
Seed, labour, &c. 20,000
——— 95,000
——— £315,000

The produce per acre, where spade-husbandry is adopted, may be stated at 20*l.* per acre, or on 10,000 acres at 400,000*l.* for two years. Such is Sir John's view of Mr. Doncaster's ingenious plan for the employment of the poor; but the whole, he says, depends on the application of a large capital to bringing the land into a state of thorough cultivation, and of great fertility; and

the latter, he says, can easily be effected in the neighbourhood of London, where manure may be had cheap.

Some accounts have been published by Dr. ALLBIN, of Constantinople, and Dr. LAFORD, of Salonicci, to show that vaccination has the power to prevent the susceptibility to the infection of the plague. It is stated that, of six thousand persons vaccinated at Constantinople, not one became affected with the disease during a period when it was prevalent; and also that the Armenians are described as being entirely free from it, in consequence of having recourse to this measure.

New editions will be published shortly of Mr. CAMPBELL's Poetical Works, illustrated with engravings from designs by Westall.

Mr. JOHN CECIL is printing Sixty Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes, respecting extraordinary characters; illustrative of the tendency of credulity and fanaticism; exemplifying the consequences of circumstantial evidence, and recording remarkable and singular instances of voluntary human suffering, with various interesting occurrences.

The wars of the press rage at this time with great fury, but happily, while they inflict no personal injuries, they strike lights which, in due time, will open the eyes of all mankind to the impositions of which they have, for countless ages, been the dupes. The Courier, the Times, the Post, the Quarterly Review, the British Critic, and other such agents, may exhibit the despair of their patrons; but, as the curtain is drawn up, and the machinery understood, they injure the very cause they would sustain. Nothing in the shape of sophistry and special pleading can resist the force of argument displayed day by day in the Morning Chronicle and Statesman; and week after week in Thelwall's Champion, Wooley's British Gazette, and, with all its peccadilloes, Cobbett's still wonderful Register. Nor ought we to withhold our praise from the Edinburgh Review, which has had the merit of creating a school of superior writing; and, like every original, has maintained to this day its superiority over all competition.

On the first of April will appear, the first number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal; or, Quarterly Register of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Practical Mechanics, and the Fine and Useful Arts.

A translation of Marshal BASSOM-PIERE'S Account of his Embassy to London, with notes and commentaries, describing the Court of England in 1626, is printing.

A Lecture on Dropsy, will speedily be published, by GEORGE GREGORY, M.D. licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, in London, and senior physician to the St. James's Dispensary.

GEORGE BIDDER, of Morton-Hampstead, is in London, and is astonishing the first mathematicians by his truly wonderful powers of mental calculation. He is but twelve and a-half years of age; and, though he never learnt arithmetic, is able, in a few minutes, to give the multiple of nine figures by nine figures, to cube five or six figures, or extract the root of twenty figures. In the presence of the Editor of this miscellany, he cubed four figures in as many minutes; and told, in two minutes, the number of seconds from the accession of George III. on the 25th of October 1760, to the 10th of February 1819, taking the years at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes. It merits special notice, that he asserts, he can communicate the principle on which he makes these accurate calculations.

On the first of March will be published, dedicated by permission to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Part I. of the Book of Common Prayer, with Notes explanatory, practical, and historical, from approved writers of the church of England; selected and arranged by the Rev. RICHARD MANT, D.D.

The Edinburgh Horticultural and Botanical Institution propose to establish an experimental garden, on the plan of that between Kennington and Hammersmith; to contain a collection of curious and rare exotic plants, such as are not commonly met with in the green-houses of nurserymen; of ornamental and rare plants, natives of Britain; and of ornamental, rare, and useful exotic plants that have been naturalized in Britain, or which may be naturalized in this country. Two acres are to be set apart for the purpose of experiments in horticulture and vegetable physiology, and for attempts to naturalize exotics; to which none but subscribers (accompanied by the chief gardener) can be admitted; and the rest of the garden is to be devoted to the culture of such new or foreign sorts of culinary vegetables, fruit, and forest-trees, as may be recommended for trial; seeds, grafts, or plants of which, if found worthy

worthy of cultivation, to be distributed among the subscribers.

Religion and literature will receive an additional auxiliary in a monthly publication, shortly to be issued from the Caxton press, Liverpool, to be entitled, the Imperial Magazine, or Compendium of Religious, Moral, and Philosophical Knowledge. The first number is expected to be ready by the 31st of March.

A new edition is printing of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered; by Bishop Lavington; one volume octavo; with notes and an introduction, by the Rev. R. POLWHELE; being a re-print from the scarce edition, now selling at a very high price.

The Committee at the King's Head Tavern are still receiving and collecting materials for the remedying the condition of the poor, &c.

The second and concluding volume of BAYNES's Ovid's Epistles are in the press.

A tale, entitled Zeal and Experience, will appear in a few days.

Among the various improvements which have been made in the OLYMPIC THEATRE in the present season, there are none which will be more beneficially felt than the introduction of the MARQUIS DE CHABANNES' plan of warming, ventilating, and regulating, the temperature. A *calorifere-fumivore* furnace has been erected under the front of the stage near the orchestra, and the warm air is carried by four principal conductors to the public and stage entrance, at the four angles. This admission of warm air is regulated at will, according to the state of the weather, so as to prevent entirely the cold-air from penetrating into the interior; and thus, throughout, any given temperature may be raised. The ventilation is effected by conductors from every part of the house, which all terminate in one main tube over the chandelier, and in which they are so arranged as to act constantly and equally. The air, as it becomes vitiated, is carried off through these conductors, and gives place for a renewal of fresh air, which, as before mentioned, is admitted (in cold weather) at any temperature;—in summer, at the degree of the external atmosphere, as the ventilation will be in force at all times. Thus the whole of the theatre is warmed from a single fire!

The Lament of Napoleon, Misplaced Love, and Minor Poems; by S. R. JACKSON; will be published in the course of the month.

The Humourist, a collection of Entertaining Tales, Bon Mots, Epigrams, &c. with coloured plates, by CRUIKSHANK, is nearly ready.

The internal arrangements of the Edinburgh College Museum are rapidly advancing, and promise, when completed, to rival the most admired works of this description in Europe. The splendid galleries of the great rooms are to be appropriated for the reception of a magnificent collection of foreign birds, from Paris. Colonel EMRIE has presented his collection of Grecian minerals, and also all his valuable collection of Greenland minerals.

Shortly will be published, the fourth and final parts, being numbers 10, 11, and 12, of the Architectural perspective Views of every London Parish-Church; being an elucidation of the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Metropolis.

In confirmation of the various learned opinions collected by Mr. BELLAMY, relative to the palpable defects in our translation of the Bible, we may add the following, lately expressed by Count VOLNEY.—He remarks, that he has found all the translations so imperfect, that in his writings he has followed none, but has been obliged to make one of his own, which is much more literal than the others; and that the English translation is, without exception, the most erroneous of all.

The first volume of a new edition of BUTLER's Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Notes, corrected and much enlarged, is about to appear. The work will contain portraits and views, and a series of beautiful engravings on wood, by Branston, Hughes, &c. from drawings by Thurston.

Mr. BURKE, author of Amusements in Retirement, has for some time been engaged in an extensive work, founded on the plan of his Philosophy of Nature. It will be published next winter, in four octavo volumes, under the title of Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature.

Mr. J. S. COTMAN, of Yarmouth, who has engraved and published Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk; the Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk; and other works; has made great progress in a series of finished etchings of the Ecclesiastical and Castellated Antiquities of Normandy, from drawings made by himself in the summers of 1817 and 1818: the work will be published in four parts in folio, each containing twenty-five engravings, with descriptions; and the first part will shortly appear.

Mr. T. S. PECKSTON, of the chartered Gas-Light and Coke Company's establishment, Peter Street, Westminster, has in the press a Practical Treatise on GAS-LIGHT, illustrated with appropriate plates.

The publications announced in our last of the Rev. JOHN EVANS, is not the gentleman of Islington of that name; but of Kingsdown, Bristol.

FRANCE.

A new journal, called "*Revue Encyclopédique*," has appeared in Paris, in connection with names of the highest distinction in the Republic of Letters; among whom are no less than fourteen members of the Institute. Such a work, in such connection, must necessarily supersede every other journal printed in France, and be received as an authority in literature and science all over Europe. We have received the first number, and from its contents we can promise our readers that the series will serve to enrich our pages.

We received at the same time from Paris an elegant translation, by M. COMPTE, the patriotic editor of the "*Censeur Européen*," of Sir Richard

Phillips's Treatise on Juries, a work likely to be very useful in arranging the Jury system in France, and which has gained by the ability of its translator; also a version of the same author's Essays on the Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, by an ABBE ST. ANDRE, and printed with typographic elegance, by Fermin Didot and Son, but with a degree of inaccuracy which would disgrace the lowest printing establishment in England, and which renders the work at once unintelligible and ridiculous. It is to be regretted that a printer should undertake any work of mathematical reasoning who is so grossly ignorant as not to understand the difference between a whole number and a decimal; or able, in copying the terms, to maintain the harmony in the parts of a ratio.

The deaths in Paris during 1817 were—21,386; and in 1816 were—19,805; 276 dead bodies were deposited at the Morgue in 1817, and consisted of—

Males.....	205	276
Females.....	71	276

The suicides in 1817 were—197.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Her Hands were Clasp'd.*" Recitation and Air; by Thomas Atwood, esq. 1s. 6d. **T**HIS composition (a *cantata*, we might be allowed to call it,) is greatly distinguished from the ordinary productions of the day. The sense and sentiment of the *words* (taken from Mr. Moore's *Lalla Rookh*,) have been duly and successfully consulted: the whole piece is conceived with taste, and the several movements are conducted with judgment. The introductory recitative is simple, but pathetic. The *larghetto* movement, "Yet was there light," and that by which it is succeeded, are feelingly imagined. The only blemishes in them are the false quantities given to the word *spirits*, in the first; and to its *singular number*, in the second. But these lapses are trivial deteriorations, and do by no means sensibly dim the general lustre of a publication so worthy of Mr. Atwood's acknowledged science and talents.

"*Love Awake.*" A Serenade, written by D. A. O'Meara, esq. Composed by C. M. Sala. 1s. 6d.

"*Love Awake*," adapted to a celebrated Russian melody, and sung with applause at the nobility's concerts, is interesting in its poetry, and, in its music, calculated to gratify the ear and

kindle sentiment. To the accompaniment, (for the piano forte or the Spanish guitar,) we cannot, perhaps, justly award the praise of much consistency, in regard of its principal; but it is not without merit: and the combined effect is such as, no doubt, will not fail to recommend the composition.

Number I. of Popular National Airs, for the Flute; by M. Metzler. 3s.

These airs (selected and composed,) are highly creditable to Mr. Metzler's taste and ingenuity.

The present number, consisting of twelve quarto pages of neatly printed music, contains three pieces:—*Le Troubadour*—*A Thema*—and, *Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*. The variations to these several subjects bespeak considerable power and diversity of imagination. The ideas are appropriate, connected, and ornamentally given. The *minore* digressions afford a judicious relief: and the *ad libitum* embellishments are spontaneous, fanciful, and impressive.

The Bud Divertimento for the Piano-Forte. Composed and Dedicated, with the highest respect for his Talents, to J. Mugnier, by his Pupil Mrs. Hollings. 2s. 6d.

This composition, consisting of four movements; an introduction, a march,

an andantino, and a rondo pastorale, bespeaks a respectable degree of ability, and a mind not unimbued with science. If, here and there, we meet with some tokens of an unguided imagination, we are in many instances gratified with ordinary and regulated beauty; and may pronounce of the piece, speaking in general terms, a very favourable and promising opinion. We should not, however, be just to the merits of the last movement, were we to dismiss the article without awarding to it our distinguished approbation. It is lively and new in its theme, and its super-added matter is analogous and animated.

"Air Polonaise," for the Piano-forte. Composed by Miss Jane Cassetts. 1s.

This trifle (for as a trifle only can we consider it,) is by no means destitute of merit. The measures and the modes are judiciously varied, and the coda is satisfactorily conclusive. Every bar of the composition, it is but right to observe, is so familiarly constructed, that the juvenile practitioner will find it a useful exercise.

"Alice of Fyfe," a Ballad, written by J. Harker, esq. Composed by W. H. West, of the Theatre Royal, Bath. 2s.

"Alice of Fyfe," some slight defects

excepted, is an agreeable little ballad. The passages, at least for the most part, are vocal in the most scrupulous sense of the expression, and render the author's meaning with considerable effect and tolerable precision. Of the different quantities given to the cognomen, *Alice*, (in the same line too,) we can by no means approve: and the descent to the key note from its fourth, at the bottom of the first page, is, we would hope, an error of the engraver.

"The Sky Lark," a *Divertimento for the Piano-forte*. Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

"The Sky Lark," the name of which is borrowed from the latter movement of the composition, is an ingenious and attractive production. The several movements are judiciously varied, the passages are easy of execution, and the aggregate effect is highly commendatory. The *Arietta*, of which the second movement is constituted, forms, in our opinion, a particularly pleasing exemplar of ease combined with grace, and science with unlaboured construction. The *Sky Lark* movement is novel and agreeable, and concludes with spirit: a production that claims the attention of those who are partial to familiar and unaffected music.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE composition of essays that are avowedly designed for popular, as well as professional, perusal, involves the writer in no inconsiderable trouble and embarrassment; for, while he is necessarily desirous to avoid the apparent pedantry of peculiar phraseology, he is, at the same time, anxious to preserve his manner free from empirical meanness and familiarity. He is, moreover, apprehensive lest, in his professed character of public monitor, he may be the cause of unfounded alarm in the minds of those for whom his monnitions are intended. For example: it is the Reporter's wish now to announce it as his opinion, that no families, especially when at a distance from medical advice, ought ever to be unprovided with that very important medicine—Calomel. And, why? Because there is a disorder incident especially to young children, which is often so unexpectedly sudden in its onset, and so cruelly rapid in its career, as to render, in a few hours, that aid unavailing which, had recourse to before the lapse of this short time, would almost certainly be accompanied by signal success. Since the last report, two young children

have been attended by the writer, affected with the dreadful malady referred to; which children would, he verily believes, have been stretched lifeless corpses on their beds, had twelve hours been permitted to pass by without remedial interference! And, in what did that consist? almost solely in the administration of two grains of Calomel every four hours, until the decline of the disorder's severity.

Now, suppose a parent, or a nurse, to be aroused from sleep in the dead of the night by the croupal cry of a half-suffocated child, such parent, or attendant, ought not to lose a moment in acting the part of a professional adviser, but ought to administer promptly the above-mentioned medicine. Even, if the attack happens to prove of a different nature from actual croup, no great harm will have been done; and, averse as the writer feels from recommending any measures which would imply a tampering with disease, or encourage the habit of "domestic dabbling in drugs," he feels little hesitation in saying, that the danger from continued uninterrupted croup, to the danger from the medicine in any case, (even if that medicine be repeated)

peated every third or fourth hour,) might be put down, in parliamentary terms, at "a million to a zero."

But the reluctance which is felt to such an announcement as that just made is founded in the fear, that, if it take any hold on the minds of anxious guardians of children's destiny, it will be calculated to make them too alive to the least deviation from health, and lead them, in imagination, to magnify every slight infantile hoarseness into the frightful grade of actual croup: it may also seem objectionable, inasmuch as it is taking the weapons of medical warfare out of disciplined hands, and committing them to such as are unskilled in their use. Let it, however, always be understood, that the writer's views are very far remote from the wish, either of exciting undue alarm on the part of the unprofessional, or transforming nurses into medical practitioners. A state of constant apprehension is a state of dreadful slavery to the law of circumstances; and every one knows, and may apply the proverb,—"that edged tools are dangerous for unpractised individuals to meddle with."

The Reporter has said that, in the two cases alluded to, Calomel was his main resort. It may be right however to state, that, as an adjunct to this, (certainly the most efficacious of all medicines in croup,) he directed the application to the breast, in both instances, of an ointment, made of five grains of Emetic Tartar, and five grains of powdered Opium, to a drachm of Spermaceti Cerate, until pustular eruptions were excited on the skin; and he wishes to embrace the present opportunity of calling the attention of the medical reader, who shall peruse this page, to the very decided advantage often obtained by the counter-irritant in question. It is but within a very narrow compass of time, that he has witnessed several instances of most unequivocal good done by this application, and that in visitations of various kinds and degrees. A gentleman had long been suffering under a complaint, which

simulated an organic affection of the heart: internal medicines proved, in this case, but of little avail, until the application alluded to was tried, which, by the time that it proved effectual in producing eruptions, had considerably diminished the symptoms of the malady; and the patient is now comparatively well. Still more recently, an instance has occurred of a most formidable and fearful inflammation of the diaphragm. The subject of it happened to have been so much reduced and weakened, by previous disease and treatment, that blood-letting, however indicated, was foreborne, from fear of extinguishing the vital spark: recourse was had, but with slender hopes of success, to Foxglove internally, with the ointment of Tartrite of Antimony and Opium to the abdomen; and, in the whole course of the Reporter's practice, he has never felt greater reason for self-congratulation upon the success of the plan pursued: the event, indeed, appeared to him almost as a resuscitation, rather than a recovery: the individual, is now doing well. Lastly, a friend of the writer was suddenly seized with a most excruciating pain, which seemed to be seated in the muscular aponeurosis of the fore arm, through almost its whole length and circumference: the pain was vicarious of one, which, with almost the same intensity and for a very great length of time, had affected the muscles of the abdomen. Audyne liniments, fomentations, and bandages, were used with little avail; a plaster, made of the ointment in question, was then applied over the whole of the pained surface, which speedily brought out an immense number of virulent eruptions, and with the happiest effect: but, on this case, and its peculiarities, the Reporter has much more to say at a future opportunity; when he shall take occasion to advert more at large on the principle of topical applications, as connected with plans of general and radical treatment.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn; Feb. 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IT appears that the purification of coal gas, which is become of such general application and esteem for lighting streets and shops, may be effected in a more economical manner by passing it through ignited iron tubes, than by the common application of quick lime.

A mixture of plaster-of-Paris and allum, allowed to harden in a smooth metallic mould, is found to answer fully as well as limestone in stone-engraving.

A fossil tree is in existence near the village of Penicuik, about ten miles from Edinburgh. "On the south bank of the

river North Esk, a short distance above the paper-mill at Penicuik, where the strata usually accompanying the coal formation of this country are exposed, a large portion of the trunk, and several roots, of a fossil tree, are visible. It rises several feet above the bed of the river, as far as the strata reach, and the roots spread themselves in the rock. It appears as if the tree had actually vegetated on the spot where we now see it. It is, where thickest, about four feet in diameter. The strata, in which the remains of the tree stand, are slate clay, and the tree itself

itself is sandstone. There is sandstone below and immediately above the slate clay, and the roots do not appear to have penetrated the lower sandstone, to which they reach. Small portions of coal were observed where the bark existed, the form of which is distinct on the fossil.

M.M. Pelletier and Caventou, whilst analysing the vomica nut, and the bean of St. Eustacia, have extracted from these two seeds a substance to which they owe their action on the animal economy. This substance is white, crystalline, and very bitter, it crystallizes in the form of quadrangular plates, or in four-sided prisms, terminated by an obtuse quadrangular pyramid. It is very slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. It is formed, like most vegetable substances, of oxygen, hydrogen, and charcoal. It is most distinguished by its alkaline properties; and, though like morphium, is essentially different from it. It restores a reddened blue colour, and with acids forms neutral salts, soluble in water, and crystallizable. With weak nitric acid it forms a nitrate, but the concentrated

acid acts on and decomposes it; and forms a solution, at first red, but becoming yellow, and yielding oxalic acid. Its acetate is very soluble, the sulphate less so, and crystallizable in rhomboidal plates. This substance acts on animals in a similar manner to the alcoholic infusion of the nux vomica, but more energetically. The class of acid vegetable substances is numerous; on the contrary, that of alkaline vegetable substances is confined to morphium. Nevertheless, M. Vauquelin has noticed the alkaline properties of a substance obtained by him whilst analysing the *daphne alpine*. The new body will form another genus in the class, which may become numerous, and which has first been observed by M. Vauquelin. To recall these facts, and designate the substance by a name which will avoid circumlocution, they have called it Vauqueline.

The black-lead mine in Cumberland, which has for so many years supplied the market with graphite, is at present very unproductive. The black lead or graphite of Ayrshire and of Glen Strath Farrard, have been long known.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE.	Jan. 2.	Feb. 19.
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 5 0 to 4 15 0	£3 0 0 to 4 5 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 5 0 — 7 0 0	4 15 0 — 6 2 0 ditto.
—, fine	7 8 0 — 8 8 0	6 16 0 — 7 10 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	8 0 0 — 8 7 0	6 18 0 — 7 10 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 4 — 0 1 6	0 1 2 — 0 1 4 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 7 — 0 1 11	0 1 4 — 0 1 8 ditto.
Curants	5 10 0 — 5 12 0	5 10 0 — 5 14 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 3 0 — 3 3 0	2 5 0 — 3 2 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	80 0 0 — 83 0 0	80 0 0 — 83 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0 — 48 0 0	46 0 0 — 46 10 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7 0 0 — 9 9 0	7 0 0 — 9 9 0 per cwt.
—, Bags	5 12 0 — 7 7 0	5 12 0 — 7 7 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0 — 14 0 0	13 0 0 — 14 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10 0 — 9 10 0	8 10 0 — 9 10 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0 — 19 0 0	17 0 0 — 19 0 0 per jar.
—, Gai poli	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	94 0 0 — 95 0 0 per ton.
Rags	3 2 0 — 3 5 0	2 16 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 10 0 — 4 15 0	4 10 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 0 0 — 2 2 0	2 5 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0 17 0 — 1 8 0	0 15 0 — 1 2 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 2 8 — 1 11 9	1 2 8 — 1 11 9 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 7 — 1 2 9	1 0 7 — 1 2 9 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 12 4 — 0 12 6	0 11 4 — 0 11 9 ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 8 — 0 3 9	0 3 4 — 0 3 7 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11 — 0 6 0	0 5 11 — 0 6 1 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0 0 8	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniae	0 5 9 — 0 6 6	0 4 6 — 0 4 10 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	0 3 6 — 0 3 6 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 3 — 0 4 3	0 3 5 — 0 4 6 ditto.
Sugar, brown	3 15 0 — 3 16 0	3 14 0 — 3 15 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0 — 4 10 0	4 5 0 — 4 10 0 ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 14 0 — 2 2 0	1 14 0 — 1 18 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 7 0 — 5 17 0	5 7 0 — 5 17 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 17 6 — 0 0 0	3 14 6 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 13 0 — 0 0 0	3 8 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.

Tea,

Tea, Bohea	0 2 7 — 0 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 7 — 0 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8 — 0 6 0	0 3 5 — 0 4 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0 per pipe,
—, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0 per butt,

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 25s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 19.—Amsterdam, 11 6.—Hamburgh, 33 11.—Paris, 23 85.—Leghorn, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 257l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 340l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India DOCK, 185l. per share.—West India, 190l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATER WORKS, 4l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doulloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 7d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per cent. Consols, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. Consols, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 5 per cent. Navy, 106.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 134.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AUBERT N. B. Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker. [Reardon and co.]

Andrews R. Bristol, baker. [Poole and co. L.]

Allum R. Chatham, builder. [James, L.]

Atherton T. Liverpool, tanner. [Gadcliffe]

Atkinson J. W. St. Ives, farmer. [Nettleford, L.]

Brocklebank S. Liverpool, merchant. [Taylor and co. L.]

Budden J. Bristol, liquor merchant. [Edmunds, L.]

Burgis J. Southampton street, Covent garden, ornamental paper manufacturer. [Castle, L.]

Barker J. Stratford, common brewer. [Smith, L.]

Bradley J. St. John's, Worcester, coal master. [Bigg, L.]

Balis D. Stroud, clothier. [Young, London]

Blyth R. Hull, corn merchant. [Ellis, L.]

Broughes J. Great Hermitage street, spirit merchant. [Pearson]

Brown W. St. John's street, cheesemonger. [Dacie and co.]

Bacon R. jun. Barkway, Hertfordshire, and Aldersgate street, miller. [Gray, King's Lynn]

Burn W. Exeter, draper. [Bruton, London]

Brown J. Leeds, straw hat manufacturer. [Ashley, L.]

Bul J. Church street, Spitalfields, bonbazeen manufacturer. [James]

Booth J. Oxford street. [Hindman]

Birch W. Great Queen street

Batt B. J. Backshell, and A. W. Batt, Witney

Cole E. Shrewsbury, hop merchant. [Griffiths, L.]

Cooper T. Kennett Wharf, Upper Thames street, merchant. [Crosby]

Caumont P. Old Broad street, merchant. [Blunt and co.]

Campbell P. Mary le bone street, Golden square, wine merchant. [Newcomb]

Cullimore T. Wickwar, Gloucestershire, maltster. [King, London]

Carver J. and W. Peet, Bifinghall street, merchants. [Jaccombe and co.]

Cowley T. Boston le Moors, warehouseman. [Kay and co.]

Croft A. Ellesmere, Shropshire, grocer. [Roffe and co. L.]

Cawood D. Newton, Yorkshire, merchant. [Foljambe, Wakefield]

Cobett W. jun. Mark lane, corn merchant. [Lamb and co. London]

Durham J. Lower Shadwell street, butcher. [Bull, L.]

Lewis N. Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel, merchant. [Blandford]

Todsworth W. ship carpenter. [Smith L. and Brook and co. York]

Forre J. Walcot, Somersetshire, dealer. [Highmoor, L.]

Ferrall J. Birmingham, printer. [Swain and co. L.]

Fowler J. Upper Bedford place, merchant. [Knight and co.]

Fitzgerald T. Catherine street, Tower, ship owner. [Fuller]

Fricker C. jun. Stoke Newington, merchant. [Maughan, L.]

Fitt T. Darlasthore, victualler. [Allen, L. and Nicoll, Letts, Brixton]

Greenblake R. Plymouth, builder. [Drake and co. L.]

Gleeson J. Coalhill, Rotherhithe, potato merchant. [Smith, L.]

Gatchini G. and J. M. Liverpool, merchants. [Blackstock and co. London]

Gardner N. and H. Gloucester, bakers. [Gardner]

Gale J. Paterdale row, stationer. [Hurst]

Hulme W. Leek, grocer. [Dewberry and co. London]

Harman G. Norwich, manufacturer. [Nelson, L.]

Houston H. and G. Liverpool, slopsealers. [Adlington and co. London]

Hicks J. Birmingham, screw maker. [Hicks and co. L.]

Hornby J. Liverpool, merchant. [Adlington and co. L.]

Hatterley M. Bilton with Harrogate, hotel keeper. [Alexander and co.]

Healey R. Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. [Chippendale, London]

Hardie A. Union court, Broad street, merchant. [Nind and co.]

Hudson W. Upper Thames street, earthenwareman. [Jacomb and co.]

Hughes S. Liverpool, liquor merchant. [Hughes]

Hopper C. Little Trinity lane, lace dealer. [Umney Highfield G. H. and C. Liverpool, merchant. [Blackstock and co. London]

Jay J. Old Jewry, wine merchant. [Taylor and co.]

Jones E. Great Sutton street, coal merchant. [Castle Jones]

Jones J. Liverpool, merchant. [Dacie and co. L.]

Jackson C. Upper Thames street, sugar factor. [Smith and co.]

Johnson J. Commercial road, merchant. [Willey, L.]

Keats T. M. Poultry, hatter. [Blandford]

Kernot J. Castle street, Leicester fields, druggist. [Hindman Lloyd T. and J. Winter, Blue Bell yard, St. James' street, wine merchants. [Dennetts and co.]

Levy L. Great Prescot street, merchant. [Lewis]

Lloyd J. Tibberton, Hereford, farmer. [Pewtris, L.]

Lewis W. Beck street, Golden square, woollen draper. [Davis and co.]

Lloyd W. Shrewsbury, tailor. [Griffiths]

Longden J. Peak Forest, Derbyshire, meat-seller. [Lowes and co. London]

Lutey T. Wapping, mariner. [Gregson and co.]

Lomas J. Fetter lane, tavern keeper. [Mayhew and co. L.]

Macleod T. H. Pinner's hall, Winchester street, wine merchant. [Hore, jun.]

Morgan J. M. G. M. and R. Belle Sauvage yard, Ludgate hill, stationer. [Smith]

Mottram C. Winchester street, merchant. [Stratton and co.]

Marchant M. Poplar, cow keeper. [Howell, L.]

Morgan W. and W. Matthews. Newport, Monmouthshire, common brewers. [Platt, L.]

Matthews E. College hill, merchant. [Dawes and co.]

Mather J. Manchester, joiner. [Adlington and co. L.]

Mediam J. Huddersfield, grocer. [Fisher and co. L.]

Merchant J. Shepton Mallett, innkeeper. [Higgins]

Martin W. Leadenhall market, cheesemonger. [Russell]

Noble M. Lancaster, chemist. [Alexander and co. L.]

Naylor M. and G. Darlington, leather dressers. [Dixon, L.]

Oliver J. and N. Gibbs, Ingraham, Jun. Broad street, and Fijmouth, merchants. [Cranch, L.]

Oxenham J. T. Oxford street, mangle maker. [Kearfay and co.]

Opton G. Queen street, oil and colour merchant. [Lee and co.]

O'Hara M. Hertfordshire, innkeeper. [Williams, L.]

Perkins C. Perkins' rents, Peter street, victualler. [Jones]

Price D. Watford, Herts, linen draper. [Davies]

Phillips E. Exeter, chemist. [Brutton, L.]

Pickman J. Deptford, maltster. [Parther and co.]

Powell G. Little Trinity lane, Queenhithe, baker. [Holmes]

Ports R. Holborn, haberdasher. [Hodgson]

Pitcher J. Upper Thames street, carpenter. [Gudmond and co.]

Penny G. and R. Thompson, Mincing lane, brokers. [Knight and co.]

Russell A. Tewkesbury, linen draper. [Cardale and co. L.]

Reedall W. Liverpool, merchant. [Adlington and co. L.]

Rothwell T. Mortfield, Lancashire, whistler. [Meddycroft, London]

Robertson E. Manchester, cotton spinner. [Ellis, L.]

Richards D. Mann's row, Bow common, manufacturing chemist. [Vanner, L.]

Russell

Ruffell J. Palace wharf, Lambeth, timber merchant. [Loxley and co.]
 Richards H. Beaconsfield, carpenter. [Tucker, L.]
 Randall J. Pancras street, Tottenham court road, auctioneer. [Willis and co.]
 Raffield J. Edward street, Cavendish square, dealer. [Draper and co.]
 Reed T. and I. Middlemas, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. [Knight and co. L.]
 Salter C. jun. Portsea, baker. [Sweet and co. L.]
 Smyth E. St Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, shoemaker. [Mayhew and co.]
 Sayer E. Bath, tailor. [Adlington and co. L.]
 Stanfield J. Manchester, merchant. [Wiglesworth and co. London]
 Swan R. Gainsborough, merchant. [Eicke and co. L.]
 Still J. South Island place, Brixton, merchant. [Leachman, London]
 Starbuck R. Milton, Kent, boot and shoe maker. [Ledgwick, London]
 Taylor W. jun. Liverpool, merchant. [Hurd and co. L.]
 Thompson E. Globe stairs, Rotherhithe, ship builder. [Swain and co. London]
 Towsey J. jun. Blandford Forum, stone mason. [Dean, L.]
 Taylor R. Witney, mealman. [Gregory, L.]

Towsey J. jun. and S. Lloyd, Blandford Forum. [Wilfson and co. London]
 Thompson T. Kirkham, Lancashire, tanner. [Norris, L.]
 Tricker C. jun. Stoke Newington, merchant. [Mangham Vertue S. Mark lane, corn merchant. [Sudlow and co.]
 Wadley J. Coventry street, Haymarket, cheesemonger. [Popkin]
 Walker R. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. [Atkinson and co. London]
 White W. Chalford, Gloucestershire, linen draper. [Clifton, London]
 Wardale G. and F. Upper Thames street, oil crushers. [Alliston and co.]
 Wilbeam J. H. Dockhead, distiller. [Martin and co. L.]
 Wilks R. Chancery lane, printer. [Arundell]
 Whates R. Wapping street, anchor smith. [Orme, Stepney]
 Wilkinson H. Liverpool, merchant. [Taylor and co. L.]
 Watson J. Gravesend, coachmaster. [Yatman, L.]
 Williams H. Duke street, Bloomsbury, wine merchant. [Younger]
 Watkinson W. Strand, boot and shoe maker. [Jones]
 Wright F. Budge row, merchant. [Stratton and co. L.]
 Woods M. Care market, merchant. [Thomas and Kaye, London]

DIVIDENDS.

Anfield T. Carshalton
 Allion R. Louth
 Alcock F. Artherstone, Warwickshire
 Atkins W. sen. Chipping Norton
 Atkins W. jun. ditto
 Atkins S. ditto
 Bodill T. R. and J. Nottingham
 Ballmer J. City Chambers
 Baruh D. Houndsditch
 Bush W. Saff on Wadden
 Bartell T. Aldergate street
 Barrow J. Kendal
 Buckland M. Bayswater
 Boyes J. jun. Wansford
 Bottrell T. Ratcliffe highway
 Bettell C. Prospect place, Lambeth
 Bennet J. Manchester
 Boff P. Athborne
 Baddeley R. Coventry
 Barker J. and T. Helmley, Yorkshire
 Baker T. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury
 Cole C. and F. Gaipin, Fleet street
 Channer G. Sutton, Middlesex
 Cockburn S. C. High street, St. Mary le bone
 Crampton W. Beckingham, Nottinghamshire
 Cox C. Portsmouth
 Clifford M. and J. Hull
 Chick R. Molyneux street, Bryanston square
 Collings T. Harvey's buildings, Strand
 Casy T. Ipswich
 Carne H. Austin Friars
 Coxe J. late of Liverpool
 Chorley J. Liverpool
 Dudley R. Dudley, Worcestershire
 Dixon T. Ifleklirk hall, Cumberland
 Dodds J. Aldersgate street
 Downer H. Bruton street
 Deal J. T. Shaftesbury
 Davies J. Wells
 Dylan T. Beverly
 Dibble W. H. Bristol
 Day J. Tavistock street, Covent garden
 Day W. Providence buildings, New Kent road
 Evans G. and G. High street, Southwark
 English J. D. Long Acre

Evans T. Old Bond street
 Evenson W. Buff lane
 Fletcher F. Deptford
 Franks G. Redcros street
 Forster W. St. Martin's lane
 French A. B. Old South Sea house
 Forge W. Holderness
 Greaves A. Queen street, Cheapside
 Gregory Z. Aston, Warwickshire
 Gibett P. and W. New Bond street
 Green E. Dartford
 Hughes H. Manchester
 Honeywell W. Bath
 Hannam E. Threadneedle street
 Hadgedor J. P. H. Old Broad street
 Hambridge J. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire
 Hill J. Hope, Derbyshire
 Hornsby T. Cornhill
 Hayes C. and J. Old Jewry
 Hodson E. and M. Cross street, Hatton garden
 Heron H. F. Huddersfield
 Hornsby T. jun. Hull
 Heynes S. Cheltenham
 Hill J. Rotherhithe
 Hambridge J. Gloucestershire
 Helmes T. Long Acre
 Harris J. Long Acre
 Holden J. West Greenwich, Staffordshire
 Jacob S. Bartholomew close
 Jones G. Aston, Warwickshire
 Johnson R. Lane End, Staffordshire
 Koe J. H. Millwall, Poplar
 Kirkbride J. Southwaite, Cumberland
 Le Cheminant N. and J. Vanden Kerchhove, London
 Lacoour D. Brewer street
 Lancaster J. Brompton
 Lloyd W. sen. Peckham, Surrey
 Lloyd W. jun. Findon, Sussex
 Machin J. and J. Burton, Great Guildford street, Surrey
 M'Brair R. Fen court
 M'Kenzie W. St. Paul's, Covent garden
 Machair A. Queen street, Golden sq.
 May W. F. sharp, and J. Wilson, Liverpool
 Mackoull J. Worthing
 Mitchell J. Titchfield

Middlehurst J. Liverpool
 Morand L. Deans street, Finsbury
 Nash R. Kingston
 Osborne C. Hillier square
 O'Neill E. Liverpool
 Ormerod G. Lanehead, Lancashire
 Oakley G. Old Bond street
 Pearson T. Pennybridge, Lancashire
 Pennell W. jun. Queenhithe
 Phillips T. J. and J. Old City chambers
 Phillips J. and T. Milford
 Phillips J. Upper Eason street, Pimlico
 Rowjatt J. Charterhouse square
 Randall R. Coleman street
 Roxburgh J. Liverpool
 Rose W. Bristol
 Redmayne T. Preston
 Rogers S. Chepstow
 Read E. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury
 Shane J. E. Fleet street
 Swain R. and W. Herbert, Wood street
 Sanders J. Chichester
 Stoncham J. Walworth
 Spratswell J. Tavistock street, Covent garden
 Sisley J. St. Peter the Apostle, Isle of Thanet
 Sparkes S. and A. Coles, Portland st.
 Smart J. Kingsgate street
 Tappenden J. and co. Faversham
 Thompson T. E. and T. Nether Compton, Dorsetshire
 Taylor G. Bishoptonwearmouth
 Throckmorton J. F. Guildford street
 Vevers J. Batley, Yorkshire
 Wight J. Birmingham
 Walmsley J. a ford
 Wharfield J. and J. Morpeth
 Waghorn T. Chatham
 Well R. and E. St. Margaret's hill, Southwark
 Woddesdon T. W. Dover street
 Waters W. Lower Morden
 Weatherly J. and N. Alnwick
 Wickham C. and R. Beckwith, Newcastle upon Tyne
 Williams J. Lower Coleman street
 Wilerton T. Coventry

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AS the ports will now remain shut until the 22d of May, the state of the markets will be the best guide as to the produce of the last crop. Much has been said of late on the subject of false averages, and the ports being thence kept open; but, from the general sense of the country, the price of bread-corn has been full as high as could be borne; and, as to new Parliamentary regulations in the case, all who know the nature of markets have long been convinced that such legislative attempts are useless, and even absolutely farcical. According to reports from most parts, the *backwardest wheats are the forwardest*,

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 323.

that is to say, in the road to perfection; the most forward and luxuriant being in a fitter state for May than the present month, and causing apprehension of great danger, should April and May prove cold and ungenial. The wheats have been attacked, it is said, by the wire-worm, more probably the slug, and they are in the foulest state that has been seen for many years; a real misfortune of the broad-cast farmer, but a *soul* disgrace to the pretenders to drill husbandry. By general report, wages are very low, and many wretched labourers, in most parts, in a state of mendicancy, which must inevitably

lead to dishonest—in more appropriate language, unfortunate courses. In all this distress, universal plenty! The high price of seed-beans has greatly extended the practice of dibbing, and both beans and peas are above ground, in some very forward lands. The fallows for the lent corn are all in good condition, and every appearance in the country would be most prosperous, were it not for that grinding load of taxation which is gradually, but certainly, exhausting its life blood, and with which, national or general prosperity can never possibly co-exist.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Mut-

ton 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 6s. 0d. to 7s.—Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Bacon 5s. 10d. to 6s.—Raw fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. to 5s.—Linseed cake at mill, 21l. per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 82s.—Barley 48s. to 63s.—Oats 24s. to 37s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½d.—Hay 5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. 10s. to 10l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 6s.

Coals, in the pool, 30s. to 46s. 6d. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Feb. 15.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Jan. 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Varia- tion in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.28	1 & 2	N.W. & E.	29.03	25	S.W.	0.89	17	1.25	29.57
Thermometer	53°	14	S.W.	29½°	1	N.W.	14½°	15	23½°	41.14
Thermomet. hygrometer }	22½°	28	S.	0	1, 7, & 30	Va- riable.	22½	29	22½	7.47

Prevailing wind,—S.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 19.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
11	18	8	16	5	3

The new year set in with a dense fog, accompanied by sharp hoar frosts, and a north-easterly wind. On the 3d the wind shifted to the south, and the fog partially cleared away; the 4th, 5th, and 6th, were again foggy; but on the 7th, and during the remainder of the month, the weather continued mild, though extremely variable. Rain fell nearly every day, at times very heavy, and mostly attended with strong gusts of wind; however, the 4th,

6th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 23d, and 29th, were chiefly clear. The barometer for the most part was low and unsettled; and between 5 P.M. on the 16th, and the same hour on the 17th, it fell 0.89 of an inch, but was not succeeded by any extraordinary weather. Between the mornings of the 8th and 9th the temperature increased 11½°, and the latter day was exceedingly stormy. A. E.

St. John's-square, Feb. 15.

The Greatest and Least Temperature of the Years 1798 to 1818, copied from Observations made at the Armagh Observatory, at Noon, from Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Months.	1798.		1818.		Months.	1798.		1818.	
	Greatest	Least	Greatest	Least		Greatest	Least	Greatest	Least
January	49.0	33.0	48.0	32.0	July	75.0	60.0	77.0	62.0
February ..	52.0	32.0	49.0	27.0	August	75.0	60.0	75.0	57.0
March.....	54.0	41.0	52.0	33.0	September ..	70.0	41.0	66.0	52.0
April	64.0	46.0	56.0	36.0	October	65.0	42.0	60.0	47.0
May.....	72.0	52.0	66.½	18.0	November ..	56.0	40.0	58.0	44.0
June	78.0	57.0	74.0	60.0	December ..	49.0	21.0	51.0	31.0

1798: {	Sum of the greatest temperature	759.0
	Sum of the least ditto	525.0
1818: {	Sum of the greatest temperature	732½
	Sum of the least ditto	525
		— 1261½
		22½ diff.

The temperature of 1798 exceeds that of 1818 by $\frac{1}{37}$ part of the whole.

S. L.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE length of the interesting document on East India affairs precludes our acknowledging the further obligations of the country to Lords LANSDOWNE and HOLLAND, and to Messrs. BENNET, BROUHAM, WILBERFORCE, and MACKINTOSH, for their exertions in Parliament on the subject of the indiscriminating Criminal Laws, and on the abuses of the Public Charities, the Slave-trade, and Chimney-sweeping. The opposition have divided 185; and, among this body of independents, may we not hope that some *two* will be found, who will insist on all reasonable Reforms as the *condition* of their assent to the Supplies?

Nor are we able, on the same account,

to say more of the WESTMINSTER ELECTION—the great topic of the month, than to express our deep regret at the triumph afforded to the enemies of liberty by the intolerant divisions of its friends. We respect every man who does any public good, or who attempts any degree of reform; we are not, therefore, of the number of those who join in the abuse of the illustrious Whig party; though, in the state of public feeling, we should consider ourselves as compromising the truth, if we forebore at this moment to express our sincere conviction, that SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has through life acted the part of an exemplary, incorruptible, and inflexible patriot; and has entitled himself to the unceasing admiration, confidence, and gratitude of his country.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Years ended Jan. 5, 1818, and Jan. 5, 1819; as also, the Total Produce, including and excluding the Arrears received upon the War Duty on Malt and Property.

	In 1818.	In 1819.
Customs—Great Britain	£9,761,480	£9,996,226
Ireland	1,483,804	1,635,470
Total Customs United Kingdom	11,245,284	11,631,696
Excise—Great Britain	19,726,297	22,894,450
Ireland	1,687,941	—
Assessed Taxes	442,708	—
Excise—Ireland	—	1,833,474
Assessed Taxes	—	342,615
Total Excise United Kingdom, and Assessed Taxes, Ireland	21,856,946	25,070,539
Stamps—Great Britain	6,337,421	6,391,270
Ireland	520,266	509,039
Total Stamps United Kingdom	6,857,687	6,900,309
Post-Office—Great Britain	1,338,000	1,359,000
Ireland	57,231	46,153
Total Post-Office United Kingdom	1,395,231	1,385,153
Miscellaneous—Great Britain	492,872	368,099
Ireland	196,058	214,226
Total Miscellaneous United Kingdom	688,930	582,325
Assessed Taxes—Great Britain	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes—Ditto	1,163,320	1,209,682
Property Tax—Ditto	1,268,458	481,539
Unappropriated Duties—Ditto	1,062,073	85,100
Total Revenue, including Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property	51,665,458	53,563,937
Deduct Arrears of these Duties	2,530,531	566,639
Total Revenue, excluding Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property	49,334,927	52,997,298

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended Jan. 5, 1818, and Jan. 5, 1819.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, ANNUAL DUTIES, AND THE WAR TAXES.	Customs	6,889,975	7,886,416
	Excise	16,373,854	18,948,450

[March 1,

Stamps	6,337,421	6,391,270
Post-Office	1,338,000	1,339,000
Assessed Taxes	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes	1,163,320	1,209,682
Miscellaneous	492,872	368,083
Unappropriated War Duties	1,062,075	85,100

Total to Consolidated Fund 39,782,044

42,445,595

ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.

Customs	2,871,505	2,109,810
Excise	258,131	546,740
Pensions, &c.	—	16

Total Annual Duties 3,129,636

2,656,566

Permanent and Annual Duties 42,911,680

45,102,161

WAR TAXES.

Excise	3,097,312	3,399,260
Property	1,268,458	481,589

Total War Taxes 4,365,770

3,880,799

Total Revenue, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes } 47,277,450

48,982,960

REVENUE, DISTINGUISHING THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Total Produce of Customs, as particularized as above	9,761,480	9,996,226
Total Produce of Excise, as ditto	19,726,297	22,894,450
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes; Miscellaneous and Unappropriated Duties; Pensions, &c. as ditto	17,789,673	16,092,284
Total Revenue, distinguishing Customs and Excise	47,277,450	48,982,960
Deduct the Receipt upon Property and Unappropriated War Duties	2,830,531	566,639

Total Revenue, exclusive of Property and Unappropriated War Duties } 44,946,919

43,416,321

EAST INDIES.

The Calcutta Gazette of August 4, contains an address of the British inhabitants of that city to the Governor-general the Marquess of Hastings, on his return to the presidency, with his lordship's answer; which, as an explanation of the causes of the late wars, and of their progress and termination, merits a place in our pages. It will be seen, that the Marquess of Hastings combines the feelings of a moralist with the talents of a profound statesman and the energy of a great warrior.

Gentlemen—The compliment with which you honour me is truly gratifying. Were I to consider you merely as men of worth and talent, desirous of marking your friendship towards me by a flattering civility, the distinction conferred upon me by the favour from persons of such stamp would demand the warmest return from my heart. I entreat you to believe that you do meet that return; but with much, very much, superadded to it. In the satisfaction I am enjoying, there is something far beyond individual vanity. The sentiments which you have been pleased this day to express are not uttered to me alone. They are vouchers tendered to our countrymen at home. I am not alluding to the pride I

must naturally feel in having such a testimony borne respecting me to our native land; the sensation which you have awakened in me is of a higher quality. A wider scope is inseparable from your treatment of the subject than what applies to me personally. You are pronouncing whether they who may be said to have represented the British character on the occasion did faithfully and becomingly fulfil that exalted trust: and your proximity, your stations, your excited vigilance, eminently qualify you for returning a verdict, while your manhood would make you spurn at giving, through courtesy, an opinion which your judgment belied. Many of you have had to contemplate your most important private interests as staked in the transaction to which you refer; but all of you have felt that the national honour, in which you were severally sharers, was involved in the purpose and tenour of the measures I had the lot to guide. Under such an impression, you have stood forward to attest the dignity of British justice has not been sullied. It is a declaration superiorly grateful; for my portion in the aggregate of British fame is more touching to me than a separate and selfish reputation. Your generous partiality towards me has not betrayed you into an indiscreet averment on that point. When

When we went forth to punish wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves, that strength and success might not seduce us into any act of oppression. I venture to believe that violence or wanton exaction cannot with the faintest colour of truth be imputed to our procedures. This, however, shall not rest on general assertion. You shall be minutely satisfied.—Though, from the distinct feature of occurrences, you have with a gallant confidence maintained our equity, it will be pleasing to each of you to learn details which will enable you respectively to say, "I was not carried away by the kind warmth of my feelings; here are circumstances which to my deliberate reflection irrefragably confirm the conclusions I drew from a less particular statement of the case." The field of our operations was so vast that you often did not in Calcutta learn events which took place in remoter parts, till after you had been apprized of others considerably posterior which occurred in nearer quarters; so that you did not see how one transaction rose out of another. You will understand them better when they are presented to you in a regular chain. In laying them before you I cannot make any inconsiderate disclosure. I am acting in the spirit of our honourable employers, who would challenge investigation, and encourage exposition. Either for them or for us, there is not a passage to be slurred over or glossed.

In our original plan, there was not the expectation or the wish of adding a rood to the dominions of the honourable Company. Our knowledge of the decided repugnance with which any notions of extending our territorial possessions is always viewed at home, would have forbidden such a project. Territory, indeed, was to be wrested from none, but the Pindarries: and you will readily comprehend the policy which dictated that such conquests should be divided between the Nabob of Bopaul, Scindia, and Holkar. It was useful to strengthen the former, who had attached himself to us devotedly; and it was desirable that the two Mahratta sovereigns should perceive a degree of advantage for themselves to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the completion of our enterprise. The suppression of the Pindarries was our single object. You have unequivocally proclaimed the absolute necessity of that object; and I cannot imagine the man exists, who would represent it as one of speculative expediency. Even in that light, the extirpation of the Pindarries would have been a justifiable and a wise undertaking. An association, whose undisguised principles is to subsist by plundering all around it, is a body placed, by its own act, in a state of war

with every regular government. To crush such a confederacy before it should further increase that strength which every year obviously augmented, would have been a legitimate and prudent cause of exertion. But such considerations were long gone by. We were called upon by the most imperious duty attaching upon a government, that of protecting its subjects from desolation, to prevent the repetition (confessedly preparing) of invasions, which had for two years consecutively ravaged the Madras dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror; on that principle we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindarries from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would, in receding from us, only forcibly have endeavoured to occupy some territory, equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired, by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensable to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task. The interception and dispersion of between five and twenty and thirty thousand horsemen, lightly equipped and singularly inured to fatigue, on the immense field, over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation that required no ordinary effort. Much more, however, was to be taken into calculation, than the agility of our enemies. It was certain that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, though he was interested in the result, for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, though an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the army of Scindia. They were always the ready auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom community of object—rapine, gave them community of feeling. It was, therefore, sure that those two chiefs would be strenuous in counteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries—underhand as long as their practice could be concealed—in arms, when disguise would no longer avail. We had consequently to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated. Enough was gained from Scindia, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Though his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organized than the Pindarry force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of freebooters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Though it consisted of fifty-two battalions

battalions, with above one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and a powerful cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the occupation of the widely separated patches of territory which he had won from different chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistence from weaker states. My hope of rendering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle rested on this,—that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops impracticable. The mere immovability of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries, if pressed by me, would have traversed his dominions and gained the western states, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those states, so that the Pindarries would in the disunited Rajpoot territories have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you that even here the bonds of public faith were, in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrassment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the midst of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it: yet you will like to hear explained on what title I required from him the abrogation of that interdict which forbade our intercourse with the western states. No treaty, in truth, was existing between us and Scindia. He had dissolved it first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might affect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peishwa for the subversion of British pre-ponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them, should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Though the Pindarry chiefs now prisoners with me have since borne evidence to the truth of all these facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with his own private seal, addressed to a foreign government, and evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on the delivery of those letters, other than that the governor general had not wished to peruse them, and that his highness would perceive the

seals were unbroken. I had no need to peruse them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to and illustrating the expressions of the Maharajah. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithstanding the laxity of the other party, our plan of upholding the existing native governments of India was maintained. Did Scindia dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him?—No such thing. He sunk under the confusion of the unexpected detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour to extenuate the quality of the secret correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstance was additional security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told in mild and conciliatory terms that the British government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed, but would regard his highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of amity subsisting between us; but it was added, that as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a new treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Pindarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot states, which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the western country. A provisional agreement was settled with those states instantly, on our obtaining the right to take them under our protection.

A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against every man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, expressed or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a predatory system in central India. An option on this principle was offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition. Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possession of the territories he had won from states whose injuries we had no obligation to redress; should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a freebooter with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a criminal disturber of the public peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any procedure

procedure but submission was hopeless. The positions gained by us through celebrity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom he had to deal defenceless. Scindia was closely penned between the centre division on the banks of the Sinde, and Major-General Donkin's division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter corps menaced Ameer Khan on one side, while Sir D. Ochterlony's overhung that chief on the other, and the division under Sir Wm. Kier prevented his escaping southward. In the extremity Ameer Khan took the wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His artillery was surrendered to us; his army was disbanded; and the British government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the campaign as completely gained; for the Pindarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own territories, had begun their march to fall back, on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them, and were surrounded by our divisions, which were then closing-in upon them from every side. An apparent well-grounded hope was thence entertained, that the extensive revolution, which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindarries.

That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you, that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Though some of the chiefs of the Pindarries held large jagheers from Holkar's government, they had acted so independently of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it; and that government, on my notifying to them the determination to suppress the Pindarries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, though no apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt, had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's government and ours. Toolsie Bhye, the widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, regent of the state, during the minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the family, she had sent a vakeel to solicit privately that Holkar and the state might be taken under the British government.

The overture was met with the kindest encouragement. No burdensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British force in Holkar's territories proposed; the only outline of terms was reciprocal support, in case either state were attacked, and the zealous co-operation of Holkar's government in preventing the assemblage of predatory associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a rupture: yet upon a sudden the vakeel was recalled, the different sirdars, with their respective troops, were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the peishwa was proclaimed by the regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection.—The Mahratta army found itself surrounded. Earnest representations of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves, were made on our part to the government, and many times repeated. The sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as the moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed. Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them, and that persuasion increased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

The regent alone perceived the precipice, wished to withdraw from it, and was publicly put to death by the sirdars, for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before the battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute fugitive.

A similarly unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his inimical disposition was not marked with the same insolent vaunt, it was only because he thought the basest insidiousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited minister, residing under the public faith of a treaty at his highness's court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted friendship till the very hour of the attack on the residency. His villainous efforts failed—his courage deserted him—he threw himself on our mercy—he was continued on the musnud, and every deference was paid to him, till we detected him in a new conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self-preservation demanded his removal from the throne.

I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Peishwa, because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that prince, if prince be not a title unfitly applied to an individual so filthily stained with per-

sidy. Our endeavour to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Gnyckwar minister's murder on Trim-buckjee Daingha, when the peishwa himself was not less actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of his highness, at almost every court in India, to stimulate combinations against us, in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however, that they were continued, I judged it right to apprize the Peishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; and the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment he reflected on its real nature. It was added, that, in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready, on the profession of such a disposition on his part, to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and dignity. His answer was a protestation of never-ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slidden, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless, he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would expiate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an army, under the pretence of quelling a rebellion headed by Trim-buckjee, to whom a constant remittance of treasure was made from the peishwa's coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained to anticipate this incorrigible plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to terms which preserved the antient appearances of connexion, but deprived him of much strength should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an article in the treaty of Bas-sin, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an auxiliary force of 5000 horse. Not one of them had ever been retained for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into his highness's private treasury. But we now required that districts yielding revenue to the requisite amount, should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the cavalry in question, according to the usual

custom in the Mahratta states of assigning lands to sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of troops.

[The Peishwa, however, ventured at another rupture, and trusted to extensive co-operation, to which policy the Marquess thus adverts.]

The sanguinary desire of massacring Mr. Elphinstone made him over hasty in breaking Forth, though he had no doubt but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were already in the field against us. The pledges of reciprocal support settled in 1815 are what I have stated against Scindia in the earlier part of the recapitulation. The Peishwa, when he resorted to arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When, after their defeat, they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's emissaries acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British government; but urged, 'the Peishwa is our master, and what he commands we must obey.' The Rajah of Nagpore being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts, against which he (the minister) had used absolute supplications, answered, that the conduct of the British government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there had never been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every direction from his superior the Peishwa.

When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty, and filling the musnud, advanced with his army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore army ready to join him, learned that the plot had been discovered, and that Appa Saheb was a prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own dominions was apparent. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could not be a peishwa admitted. To raise any of Bajee Row's family to the throne, with another appellation, would have been a delusion. The indefeasible character of Peishwa and Chief of the Mahratta armies would have been ascribed to the individual in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Satarah only a limited territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poonah dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without pretension,

pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold, against all the distaste and prejudices of the inhabitants, the idol which we had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support, against the just indignation of the country, that misrule, perhaps that brutal tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any native so called to the throne. It was thence matter of positive moral necessity that we should (for the present at least) keep the territories of Baje Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar and the state of Nagpore. The exertions made by Holkar shewed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome. It has on that account been dismembered of two-thirds of its territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands to pay the expense of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original treaty. There are two motives for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the state; the other, that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours, and completes the frontier.

The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sinde, and to seek a more favourable country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was fifty miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for, a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was reported to have promised them, that, if they would come so near to Gwalior, as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his treaty, and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindarries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a show of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; though the co-operation of his army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an article of the treaty. We buried back to the Sinde; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what we had before occupied. We were within thirty miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes through the hills which run at some distance south of Gwalior, from the Sinde to the Chumbul. These passes were the

only route by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia, and I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a stake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that, as I had learned the approach of the Pindarries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence, and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by civility. The Pindarries, finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprised, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short, they disappeared; and thus our objects were completed.

[The Marquess then animadverts at considerable length on the continual declamations in England against the extent of the Hon. East India Company's territorial acquisitions, and proceeds to justify the measures pursued with respect to hostilities, as being purely defensive, and resulting from necessity alone.]

Undoubtedly your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in port while the barks of its neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes; but he stands insulated, and precluded from any extraneous assistance.

There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. With their internal government, we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted, but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the feudal states shall not disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences or claims

are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British government; and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honour, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility.

This is our benefit in the arrangement. What is that of the Rajpoot states? Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be

more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachments of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting every-where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the holds and fastnesses in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The plough-share is again, in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING was lately convened at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, JOHN CHRISTIE, esq. in the chair; which was respectably attended;—when the gentlemen present resolved to form themselves into an association for protecting the civil rights of Unitarian Christians. Several able speeches were made, in the course of which it appeared, that an institution of this kind was by no means novel in its object, as two of a similar description are already established in London, viz. that of the *Dissenting Deputies for the Protection of the Civil Rights of Dissenters*, and the other the *Protestant Association*.—Painful instances were adduced at this meeting of Unitarians being harassed and oppressed for conscientiously indulging and avowing their belief in the one God, set forth in the *first commandment*, and in the *Lord's Prayer*; and in cases too where the individuals were but ill able to bear the expense of defending themselves. The recent prosecution of Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, and the Wolverhampton case pending in the Court of Chancery, are instances to shew the expediency and necessity of establishing a society for securing to Unitarian Christians the full enjoyment of religious liberty.

At a late Court of Common Council, it was resolved to petition the House of Commons against mock-auctions; for leave to bring in a bill for extending the powers of the Court of Requests to debts not exceeding 10l.; and to petition both Houses of Parliament for the repeal, and against the renewal, of the act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

At the last sessions at the Old Bailey, twenty-five prisoners were sentenced to death (four for uttering forged notes), nine were transported for life, six for fourteen years, and forty-six for seven years.

A plan has been commenced, for determining the relative contents of the weights

and measures of all trading countries. This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at the Mint.

The parish-officers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and other parishes in the metropolis, have recently employed the poor in the workhouses in the important employment of pulverizing oyster-shells, which they dispose of to agriculturists, at a reasonable rate, as manure.

A meeting of agriculturists lately took place at Westminster, when a string of resolutions was agreed upon; one, "that a permanent association for the protection of agriculture, throughout the United Kingdom, be now formed, under the style and title of, the *Loyal and Constitutional Association for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Agriculture in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*."

MARRIED.

James Hunter, esq. of Strabane, Ireland, to Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Haslam, of Frith-street.

James Field, esq. of Stockwell Common, to Miss Anne White, of Newton Valance, Hants.

E. Younge, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Frances Anne Cope.

Mr. Thomas Butler, of Cheapside, to Miss Delves, of Tunbridge Wells.

Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. to Sarah, only daughter of Benjamin Price, esq. of Highgate.

Charles Beazeley, esq. of Whitehall, to Mrs. Susanna Wethley, of Walmer.

James Hook, esq. of London, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S. of Milbrook, Lancashire.

Mr. G. Munn, of Southwark, to Miss Eleanor Linley, of Temple Laugherne.

Mr. C. Wallis, to Miss Werry, both of Southwark.

William Henry Cooper, esq. of Stockwell,

well, to *Harriet*, daughter of *Rowland Edward Williams*, esq. of *Weston Green, Surrey*.

Mr. W. Haigh, of *Furzedown, Surrey*, to *Miss Eliza West*, of *Gledholt, Yorkshire*.

C. E. Morton, esq. to *Anne*, daughter of *E. Heseltine*, esq. both of *Notting-hill, Kensington*.

H. M. Salomons, esq. of *Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields*, to *Miss Priscilla Lucas*, of *Haydon-square*.

Mr. R. Frank, to *Miss Caroline Anne McCabe*, of *Stoke Newington*.

Patrick O'Connor, esq. of *Cork*, to *Margaret*, daughter of *John Ross*, esq. of *Carshalton Lodge, Surrey*.

At *Stepney*, *James Allen*, esq. to *Mrs. Horton*, widow of *Major H. of the 84th regt.*

E. Pindar Fordham, esq. of *North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square*, to *Miss King*, of *Southampton*.

Lient. Col. Eustace C.B. of the *grenadier guards*, to *Caroline Margaret*, daughter of *J. King*, esq. of *Grosvenor-place*.

Lient. Col. Kenah C.B. to *Miss Burrell*, daughter of the late *Sir William B. bart.*

Mr. James Kimber, of *New-street*, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Solomon Bennett*, esq. of *Bishopsgate-street*.

Robert Ritchie, esq. to *Charlotte*, daughter of *Major Benwall*, both of *Greenwich*.

Lord Viscount Anson, to *Louisa Catherine*, daughter of the late *Nathaniel Phillips*, esq. of *Slebeck-hall, Pembrokeshire*.

The Rev. John Davies, to *Eliza Jane*, daughter of the late *Col. Cox*, of the *Artillery*.

Mr. Burden, of *Bedford street, Covent Garden*, to *Rebecca*, daughter of *R. Young*, esq. of *Vauxhall Walk*.

Charles Dueat, esq. *M.D.* to *Charlotte*, daughter of *W. Douglas*, esq. of *Sloane-street*.

DIED.

At *Hackney*, 58, *Mrs. Wakefield*, the amiable widow of the late estimable and learned *Gilbert Wakefield*.

In *Doughty-street*, 63, *W. H. Whittington*, esq. of *Broadwater, Herts*.

At *Croydon*, *Mrs. Chamberlayne*, widow of the *Rev. Thomas C.* rector of *Charlton, Kent*.

At *Uxbridge*, *Mr. T. Hull*, one of the *Society of Friends*, in a fit of apoplexy.

In the *King's road, Chelsea*, 63, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Thomas Downing*, esq.

At *Chitt's hill, Tottenham*, *J. Clark*, esq.

In *Clapton-place, Hackney*, *Mr. Chas. Ashby*.

At *Clapham-rise*, 76, *J. Allan*, esq.

At *Islington*, 67, *Mr. J. B. Tolkein*,

many years of the firm of *Gravelle and Tolkein*.

In *Russell-place*, 21, *Henry Albert Matthew*, esq. only son of *Dr. M.*

In *Bush-lane*, 78, *John Everth*, esq.

In *Dean-street, Soho*, deeply regretted and in the prime of life, *Mr. Harlow*, a very respectable portrait and historical painter.

In *Somers'-town*, 61, *Mr. Greig*, author of the "Heavens Displayed," and of various ingenious works for the use of schools.

In *Pitt-street, Tottenham Court-road*, 50, *Mr. James Ibbetson Niblock*.

Mrs. Batten, wife of the *Rev. S. E. B.* a master of *Harrow school*.

In *Hatton Garden*, *James Clark*, *M.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.* many years member of the council at *Dominica*.

In *Gloucester-place, Portman-square*, *Martha Maria*, widow of *G. F. Cherry*, esq. of *Benares*.

In *Doctors' Commons*, 55, *Sam. Pearce Parsons*, an eminent *LL.D.*

In *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*, 71, the *Dowager Countess of Sefton*, sister to the *Dowager Duchess of Newcastle*, and the *Earl of Harrington*, and aunt to the *Duchess of Leinster*.

In *John-street, Adelphi*, *Anne*, wife of *J. King*, esq.

In *York-place, Portman-square*, *Mrs. Kyd*, wife of *Gen. K.*

At *Vauxhall*, 74, *George Moxon*, esq.

At *Mitcham*, *Mrs. Dixon Cramer*, relict of *Richard Dixon*, esq. of *Sheen*.

At *Wandsworth*, 86, *John Hibbert*, esq.

In *Philimore-place, Kensington*, *Mr. Eliab Breton*, esq.

Miss Lewes, only daughter of *Sir Watkin Lewes*, senior alderman of the city of *London*.

At *Twickenham-lodge*, 87, *Mrs. Frances Moore*, widow of *Adam M. esq. of Norfolk*. street.

At *Islington*, in a fit of apoplexy, *Mr. W. Mathew*, formerly of *Newgate-street*.

In *Margaret-street, Cavendish-square*, 52, *Godfrey Scholey*, esq. of *Carnons Ashby, Northamptonshire*. A few years since he married *Lady Dryden*, widow of *Sir J. D.* who survives him.

In his 88th year, the *Rev. Dr. W. Morrice*, chaplain to the king and rector of *All-hallows*.

In the *New-road*, *J. Heys*, esq. harrister, and fellow of *Trinity college, Cambridge*: he was an accomplished scholar, and, when at the university, he gained every prize.

In *Gloucester-terrace*, 63, *Andrew Graham*, esq.

At *Walworth*, 44, *Mrs. Westall*, widow of *Mr. T. W. of the Borough*.

In *Percy-street*, *W. L. Denby*, esq. of *Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square*.

After a few days' illness, at Rosiere, near Lyndhurst, New Forest, in his 47th year, *the Earl of Errol*, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, hereditary high constable, and knight mareschale of Scotland, commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland; leaving three sons and six daughters.

At Brighton, 61, *Mr. James Whittle*, of Fleet-street, late partner in the house of Sayer, Bennet, and Laurie, and a much-esteemed character.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Elizabeth*, widow of R. Longden, esq. of Doctors Commons.

Sir Henry Tempest, bart. of Thorpe Lee House, near Staines; a gentleman of polished manners and an excellent scholar. His benevolence of character was universally acknowledged, and his constant charities to the poor, in the neighbourhood of Staines and Egham, cause his death to be considered an irreparable loss.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

MALCOLM LAING, ESQ.

Formerly M.P. for the County of Orkney.

MR. Laing was a man of high distinction among his contemporaries, as he undoubtedly will be with posterity, for his various literary attainments, for his depth of research, for his great critical and discriminative powers, his scrupulous fidelity, the perspicuity, simplicity, and elegance of his style. He was the eldest son of Robert Laing, esq. of Stryorey, in Orkney, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Kirkwall, whence, at the usual age, he removed to Edinburgh, in order to complete his studies. During his term at that University, the prevailing study amongst the young aspirants of talent and industry was metaphysics, which had been for a number of years cultivated by the most eminent literary characters of Scotland; and which may be deemed coincident with the revival of letters in that country, during the eighteenth century. To this favourite branch Mr. Laing applied himself with his characteristic zeal and assiduity, yet with a freedom and independence of mind securing him from those scholastic delusions which had fixed themselves permanently in the minds of others: and, however metaphysical studies may have since grown into disrepute, and been superseded by others, in reality more profitable, as well as in the more direct road to literary distinction, the former eminent Scotch proficients were said to have derived, from that source, the faculty of a distinct arrangement of ideas, a closeness and correctness of ratiocination, which elevated them to the summit of the class of philosophical reasoners.

In the year 1785, in his twenty-third year, Mr. Laing was called to the *cots bar*; but, impelled by a natural bias to literary pursuits, he gave little of his time to the practice of the law. On the death of Dr. Hemy, Mr. Laing received an application from the executors, with which he complied, to complete an unfinished

volume of the Doctor's *History of England*: and the two last chapters of the sixth quarto volume were written by him, to which he added, a dissertation on the alleged crimes of Richard the Third.

The decided success of this essay, which, from its importance, and to the exclusion of previous juvenile attempts, may be deemed his first with the public, fully determined his choice, and fixed him in his devotion to the historic Muse. The selection of his native country for his subject was patriotic, and, of the period, judicious; being, it may be averred, altogether unoccupied; namely, from the union of the crowns to the union of the kingdoms: a period affording full exercise for first rate historic talents, for laborious antiquarian research, philosophical discrimination, and for that independent and even-handed justice of decision, in the absence of which history is but a romance, and its common purpose to entrap the vulgar and propitiate the great. The *History of Scotland*, in two volumes, was published in 1800; and a new edition, called for in 1804, extended to four volumes, by the celebrated preliminary dissertation on the case of Mary, Queen of Scots, which has put to rest for ever a previously and widely disputed question in Scottish story; and proved, from the incontestable evidence of facts, and the fairest deductions, the participation in her husband's murder of that most unfortunate member of the most unfortunate family which has ever existed.

In what mode or degree, the views of our tory party can be forwarded, or their interests with the public in the nineteenth century advanced, by the defence of a delinquent queen, who lived almost three centuries since, it is hoped they are able to explain. The professed defenders of the immaculate reputation of Mary, from the court chaplain of Queen Anne to those of our times, have indeed had other patrons than the public, which has not greatly distinguished them; but, doubtless,

less, those patrons receive an acceptable equivalent for their patronage. The example of Hume insidiously glossing over the crimes of royalty, and inclining the untutored mind to a prejudice congenial with his own, in favour of assumed and arbitrary power, is a perilous one to inferior writers. Every David is not qualified to enter the lists and stand in competition with a Goliah. Great historical points are not to be established by a *petitio principii*, by illogical assumptions instead of demonstrated grounds, whilst the reader's attention is conveniently diverted to minor considerations. Such a method of writing history, however usual, will not stand the test of historical criticism. It is not by "state paper office discoveries," perpetually and officiously thrust forward, that the mind of the impartial enquirer after truth will be diverted from the consideration of Bothwell's letters, and of those papers which establish the guilt of Mary; nor will their authenticity by such kind of evidence be overthrown, and the fidelity of our best historians be unhinged.

A third edition of Laing's History of Scotland has been recently published. This work was of essential service to Mr. Fox in his historical enquiries; and thence the author obtained the honour of Mr. Fox's correspondence; and, consequently, of the solid advantage of his friendship. In the progress of Mr. Fox's History, Mr. Laing chiefly was consulted on all subjects of importance, connected with Scots affairs.

During the Fox and Grenville administration, Mr. Laing was called to the representation in Parliament of his native county; and displayed, on three or four occasions, an eloquence that (to use the words of a correspondent who knew him long and intimately, and who had so often listened to him with eager attention,) "might be characterized as at once highly argumentative, brilliant in language, forcible and rapid in delivery; yet so well turned were his periods, so select his words, that his speeches could have passed to the press without correction." His early studies had given him a singular perspicuity and facility of reasoning; and, by his practice in the Speculative Society of Edinburgh, he had acquired a readiness in the habit of public speaking, with a fluency and command of language, unequalled by any of his cotemporaries of the Scotch bar.

The most admired display of his eloquence was on occasion of the debate at the general meeting of the faculty of advocates, on the proposed bill for remodelling the court of session. A formidable band, consisting chiefly of supporters of the former Pitt administration, was arrayed against the bill; but the powerful and convincing eloquence of Mr. Laing bore

down all opposition; and the measure was approved and sanctioned by a great majority. The sudden removal of the Whig administration stopped the progress of the bill, but its opponents were soon necessitated to bring another into Parliament, which has, indeed, aided the dispatch of business; but a doubt still remains with professional persons, whether this last plan has hitherto proved efficient in establishing, as firm precedents, the decisions of the divided court. Among those distinguished persons, with whose early friendship Mr. Laing was honoured, Sir James Mackintosh and the Earl of Lauderdale are living evidences of the facts here stated.

In 1805, a new edition of Ossian's Poems was published, to which Mr. Laing, deeply engaged in that famous controversy, contributed notes, pointing out the passages, from both the ancient classics and modern English poetry, which Macpherson had incorporated with those spurious productions. But the dissertation on the authenticity of those poems, inserted in the History of Scotland, furnishes the internal evidence, and carries sufficient conviction of the reality of the forgery; at the same time, these illustrative notes form curious proofs how skilfully and successfully passages from the prevalent reading of Macpherson's time were by him manufactured into a regular epic; and considered by fashionable readers, both unlearned and learned, as the original and measured poetry of a barbarous age. Nor is it to be conceded to Dr. Johnson, that 'many men, many women, and many children,' were equal to the composition of such a poem as Ossian. That man, with all his gigantic force of mind, did not often form a profound judgment; and never less than in his well known *dictum*, that it required a very moderate capacity to write history. Had he himself attempted that arduous department of literature, it may be suspected, the circumstance would not have been fortunate to his reputation.

About ten years since, the health of this incessant labourer in the paths of philosophy and public usefulness was evidently on the decline. His physical stamina were unable to withstand the unrelieved shock of attrition from the workings of his mind. He had faithfully performed his duty to his country and himself, in the employment of the talent committed to him; and, internally sensible that the season had arrived, he wisely made the determination, which he communicated to the present writer, who enjoyed the honour of his friendship during a term of years, alas! too short—to withdraw from severer studies, to retire to his paternal estate, and there devote the remainder of his days to that most useful and most pleasant of all avocations,

avocations, and most certain palliative or remedy for mental or bodily disease, the culture of the earth.

He commenced the improvement of his estates with an energy, of kindred to that which he had manifested in his learned pursuits: and on a small farm, which he held in hand near Kirkwall, he sketched out and successfully pursued a plan of farming practice, consisting of a judicious rotation of crops, the example of which will prove an invaluable legacy to his native country, as a proof of what may be achieved by judicious exertions, under so great disadvantages of situation and climate; and, it ought especially to be recorded that, in the remote and unfavourable climate of Orkney, he made experiments, to a considerable extent, with Spanish sheep, constantly maintaining a large and profitable flock of merino-cheviots.

The political character of Mr. Laing is to be deduced from the tenor of his writings. He was, from matured and sincere conviction, decidedly attached to the purest principles of liberty. He adhered to the Whig party, as judging them to have the greatest power to serve the country; but he was still an adherent of the most independent order. It was a favorite position of his, that all power, even in governments deemed the most free, has a secret spontaneous tendency to excess; that the permanence and vigour of a free constitution must essentially depend on the political energy and vigilance of the people; and that it is the duty of every public man of talents to adhere, with unyielding resolution, to these sentiments, and to trust as little as possible to the administrators of public affairs, be they whoever, or, nominally, of whatever party they may. Some years since, an eminent London bookseller used the most powerful inducements with him, to undertake a general History of England: but the time had passed with him; and, however generally well disposed to such an undertaking, he would not probably have continued it beyond the reign of the last Stuart, from an aversion to engaging in the dispute and turmoil of contemporary politics. Such a work, indeed, from the pen of Laing, had circumstances permitted, was nationally desirable, and would have doubtless proved a wholesome antidote to the arbitrary principles of Hume, which have had but too universal and successful effect in imbuing, with high monarchical prejudices, the minds of the past and present generation.

Mr. Laing was married to Miss Carnegie, daughter of the late — Carnegie, esq. of the county of Forfar, a truly amiable lady,— his mournful survivor; he has left also a brother, Gilbert Laing Meason, esq. of

congenial talent, and a gentleman of high respectability, to lament his loss; but no issue. Thus was closed the useful, well-spent, and blameless life of a man, whose works have reared for him a lasting monument; to which, in future and distant times, recourse will be had for that fidelity, industry of research, and soundness of judgment, which they universally display, justly classing him with the greatest of modern historians;—of a man, whose placid disposition and mildness of manners conciliated all around him; and whose native warmth of heart stimulated him to acts of private friendship and general beneficence.

L.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART.

[*The distinguished Philanthropist.*]

This gentleman has been long and justly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings in furtherance of the public charities and other useful institutions of the kingdom; some of which derived their origin, and most of them energetic assistance and support, from him.

He was the third son of Sir Francis Bernard, bart. Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and was born at Lincoln, on the 27th of April, 1750. Having accompanied his father, when young, to America, he studied at Harvard College, in New England, and took a master-of-arts degree there. On his return to this kingdom he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1780 was called to the bar, and practised many years in the conveyancing line, in which he had a high reputation. On the 11th of May, 1782, he married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and eventually sole heiress, of Patrick Adair, esq. which marriage adding considerably to his income, he gradually withdrew from his profession, and took up the line of honourable and useful employment in which he so greatly distinguished himself for the rest of his life—that of suggesting and forwarding all charitable and other useful public establishments, and of composing and publishing many excellent works.

Having made himself very useful as one of the governors of the Foundling Hospital, in conducting their business, he was, on the 13th of May, 1795, upon Dr. White's resignation, elected treasurer of that corporation, where he resided eleven happy years, giving a constant and zealous attention to all the concerns of that establishment; and upon his resignation, in December 1806, he was elected a vice-president, and so continued till December 1810.

Soon after he became treasurer of the Foundling, viz. in 1796, he proposed, and, in concert with the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Morton Pitt, and other

other benevolent characters, established the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor.

In 1799, on the suggestion of Count Rumford, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution; for which the King's Charter was obtained on the 13th of January, 1810, which has been of eminent service in affording a school for useful knowledge to the young people of the metropolis, and in bringing forward to public notice many learned and able men in the capacity of lecturers; and most of all, in its laboratory being the cradle of the transcendent discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, which have benefited and enlightened Europe and the whole world.

On the 25th of May, 1800, wishing to assist in remedying the complaint of a want of church-room in the populous parts of the metropolis, Sir Thomas purchased a large building, which had been erected for a chapel, in West-street, Seven Dials, and established it, with the consent of the rector and the Bishop of London, as a free chapel for the neighbourhood, with a day-school annexed to it for 420 boys, and a separate school for girls; and two years afterwards, with the assistance of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurney, now rector of St. Clement's, he added to this establishment the society called the Chapel Benevolent Society. In a similar attempt at Brighton, many years afterwards, he was not equally successful; the free chapel which he, in conjunction with many worthy characters there, had established, being at last put down, on the plea of its interference with the rights of the vicar.

It would be endless to mention all the measures which he brought forward at this period of his life, as well for protecting children in cotton mills, and the apprentices of chimney-sweepers, as also for providing schooling for the blind, promoting vaccination, and establishing hospitals for cases of typhus fever, all of which were eminently useful, but the last more particularly so in the metropolis, and in large towns, where his system was adopted.

In 1801, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him a Lambeth degree of A.M.; and at the same time the University of Edinburgh sent him a degree of LL.D. In the same year his kind friend and relative, the Bishop of Durham, appointed him chancellor of that diocese.

In 1805, he formed the plan of the British Institution for the promotion of the fine arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, where splendid exhibitions of painting and sculpture have been annually brought forward to the public, greatly to the encouragement and improvement of British taste and skill.

Being a member of the Literary Society, he conceived the plan, in unison with the

present Lord Mountnorris, and other members of that Society, of establishing a club-house for literature, from which all gaming, drinking, and party politics should be excluded. This club-house was opened in 1809, in Albemarle-street, under the name of the Alfred, and many of the bishops and judges became members of it.

Among his numerous publications, those entitled the Barrington School, the Cottager's Meditations, Dialogue between Monsieur François and John English, the entire Prefaces and most of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and Spurinna, or the Comforts of Old Age, have been the most popular. This last work was printed privately in 1813; and given away to friends; but the applications for it grew so numerous, as to induce him, in 1816, to publish it, with considerable augmentations, and it has since gone through four editions.

The last energetic effort of his life was to procure some mitigation, if not a total repeal, of the enormous tax on British salt, which he considered contrary to every maxim of sound policy, and militating against the best interests of the country. He first broached these sentiments in a pamphlet on the supply of employment and subsistence for the labouring classes, published in 1816. And he followed up the subject by his last and most laboured work, entitled, "The Case of the Salt Duties." This led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the investigation of the subject, before whom he was examined as to the grounds of the opinions which he held, and as to the information which he had collected. The result was, that a bill was ordered to be brought into Parliament for reducing the duties on rock salt used for agricultural purposes. And it exceedingly gratified him, during his last illness, to know that he, and those who co-operated with him, had in part succeeded in obtaining this Act.

During the last winter, he had been occasionally indisposed with a cough and bilious attack; and his incessant labour and study in discussing and urging the salt question had had a visible effect in increasing his complaints, so as to induce him, about the middle of June, to repair to Leamington Spa, where, after about ten days' residence, the symptoms grew alarming; but he would not consent that his friends should be written to, either thinking favourably of his own case, or wishing that they should not be troubled on the occasion. A dropsical affection came on, which, increasing, overpowered his breath, and hastened the termination of his valuable life, and on Wednesday forenoon, the 1st of July, he expired without a struggle.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Duke of Northumberland employs not less than two hundred labouring poor at Alnwick Castle; and the Duchess has established a Lying-in Charity for the assistance of indigent married women. The wants of the poor have been relieved by numerous and extensive acts of benevolence. The charitable of these counties are second to none in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. Stoker, to Miss P. E. Emerson.—Mr. W. Rey, to Miss J. Swanson: all of Newcastle.—Mr. R. R. Greenwell, of Newcastle, to Miss Mellar, of Whitby.—Mr. J. M'Lachlan, of Newcastle, to Miss M. A. Potts, of Mitford.—The Rev. R. Green, A.M. of Newcastle, to Miss Robinson, of Norham.—Mr. T. Horn, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, to Miss Falconar, of Gateshead.—Mr. E. Monkhouse, to Miss I. Bolam, both of Gateshead.—Mr. M. Smith, to Miss M. Reed.—Mr. Tilley, to Miss S. Hyne: all of Durham.—Mr. R. Crnddless, of Durham, to Miss B. Hodgson, of Keepier.—Mr. R. Willis, of Brancepeth, to Miss J. Dobson, Gilligate, Durham.—Mr. J. Patterson, of North Shields, to Miss S. Nelson, of Jesmond.—Mr. Brown, of Sunderland, to Miss Hicks, of Houghton-le-Spring.—Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss D. Pearson, both of Barnard-Castle.—Mr. R. Parkinson, of Chester-le-Street, to Miss. M. Brown, of New-Acres.—Mr. L. Hindmarsh, to Miss M. Thompson, both of Alnwick.—P. Laing, esq. of Deptford-house, to Mrs. Shastoe, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. White, of Tatfield, to Miss Coulson, of the Moor-Mills, Lamesley.—Mr. T. Awburn, of Ellington-Moor, to Miss M. Dinning, of Hedden.—Mr. T. Reynoldson, to Miss H. Robinson, both of Hylton.—Mr. Greenwell, of Thornton-Hall, to Miss Middleton, of Archdeacon-Newton.—Mr. J. Robinson, of Edgeknowl, to Miss Hutchinson, of Binchester.—Mr. F. Abbey, of Gillings, to Miss J. Martin, of Yearsley.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Green-court, 77, Mrs. Rogerson.—Mrs. M. Apedaile, deservedly regretted.—In Dean-street, Mr. R. Morton.—70, Mrs. H. Monro.—In the Bigg-market, 67, Mr. A. Spoor, suddenly.—In Collingwood-street, Miss J. Ledbitter.—At the West-gate, 59, Mrs. R. Brantingham, one of the Society of Friends.—88, Mr. R. Robinson.—At Gateshead, Mr. W. Andrews.

At Durham, 45, Mr. R. Dent.—75, Mr. J. Jopling, cooper.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Arrowsmith.—82, Mrs. Ann Socket.—91, Mrs. Tilly.—39, Jane, wife of Mr. H. Fawcett.

At North Shields, 80, Mr. M. Mainger,

—33, Mr. W. Swan.—36, Mrs. J. A. Fatkin.—52, Mr. R. Stewart.—97, Mr. A. Baty.—77, Mrs. A. Pigg.—29, Mrs. S. Forrest.—70, Mr. J. Richardson.—23, Mrs. J. Hume.—35, Mr. J. Crane.—41, Mrs. E. Swinburn.—70, Mrs. Johanna Reed.

At South Shields, in Ogle Terrace, Mrs. Metcalfe.

At Sunderland, 44, Mr. J. Smith.—29, Miss M. Burrell.—59, Mr. W. Smith.—Mr. W. Parker, deservedly respected.

At Tweedmouth, 79, Mr. W. Murray.—Mr. J. Sunderland.—18, Miss M. Brown.

At Darlington, 21, Miss D. Towers.—Mrs. Porter.—33, Mr. Lockie.—At an advanced age, Mr. N. Walker, one of the Society of Friends.—61, Mr. T. Smith.

At Bishopwearmouth, 49, Miss E. Carr.—80, Mr. J. Graham, late of Sunderland.—93, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Bishopauckland, 60, Mr. W. Pearson.—86, Mrs. A. Marchband.

At Monkwearmouth, 56, Mr. J. Taylor, deservedly respected.

At Hexham, 25, Mr. J. Dickinson, deservedly regretted.

At Walbottle Dean House, 53, Mrs. H. Hedley.—At Warkworth, 76, Mr. T. Purvis.—At Throckley, 100, Mr. A. Penman.—At Nunwick-Town-Head, 60, Mrs. A. Threlkeld.—At Red-Barns, Seaton-Carew, 69, Mrs. S. Thompson.—At Hebron, Mr. R. Bell, of Newcastle.—At Willington, Mrs. J. Wardle.—At Dilston-park, 69, Mr. M. Brown.—At Burdon, 75, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the Rev. S. R.—At Shadforth, 83, Mrs. A. Kirkley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a late meeting of the freeholders of Westmoreland, Mr. Curwen made some strong remarks upon the folly of expecting much good in the present situation of the country without a Reform in Parliament; and upon the insult of boasting of the prosperity of the country, when the labouring classes were unable to earn a sufficiency. He professed himself a decided enemy to a new Corn Bill, because it would ultimately afford Ministers a pretext for laying on a heavy property tax.

The manufacturers of Carlisle have recently been obliged to deduct from the wages of the poor distressed weavers 1s. a cut on weaving gingham cloth, owing to the stagnation of trade.

Married.] Mr. C. Thurnham, to Miss A. Graham, of Abbey-street.—J. Rawes, esq. to Miss S. Mitchell.—Mr. W. Mills, to Miss J. M'Clanglin.—Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss M. Lonsdale.—Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss J. Ward.—Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss J. Holmes.—Mr. T. Phillipson, to Miss M. Newman,

1819.]

M. Newman.—Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss J. Routledge.—Mr. J. Bell, to Miss E. Wilkinson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. D. Saul, of Whitehaven, to Miss Marston, of Carlisle.—Mr. A. Russell, to Miss M. Ir to both of Penrith.—Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss E. Hayton.—Mr. J. Hodgson, Miss E. Matthews: all of Wigton.—Mr. Alderman Hodgson, of Kendal, to Miss Harrison, of Kirby Stephen.—Mr. J. Sowerby of Dalston, to Miss A. Atkinson, of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Whitfield, of Kirkoswald, to Mrs. Tweddle, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, 48, Mr. J. Thompson.—In Caldew-Brow, 45, Mr. T. Robinson.—In Caldewgate, 24, Mr. T. Frizzell.—61, Mrs. Nixon.—46, Mr. J. Armstrong.—60, Mr. J. Stephenson; and, on the intelligence of his death, 68, Mrs. S. Goodfellow, his sister.—34, J. Ireland, M.D.—In Johnston-square, Mr. J. Grainger.—58, Mr. W. Graham.—In Abbey-street, 76, Mrs. J. Robinson.—45, J. Beck, esq. a partner of the Cumberland and Carlisle New Bank, much respected.—In Spring-garden-lane, 80, Mr. R. Jobson.

At Wigton, 49, Mrs. F. Taylor.—71, Mr. W. Howe.—32, Mrs. A. Lowes.—Mr. T. Barwise.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Thompson.

At Shap, 65, the Rev. Mr. Holme.—At Raw, Bewcastle, 49, Mr. W. Routledge.—At Low-Close, Lowther, R. Bowman, of the Society of Friends, suddenly.

At Cumrenton, 60, Mrs. J. Boustead.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish, either at Leeds or Huddersfield, a Society for the encouragement of the manufacture of *woollen broad cloth*, by distributing medals and rewards to the candidates who shall show, in a certain state, the best pieces, manufactured solely in Yorkshire, and by natives of the county.

A meeting of merchants and manufacturers, was lately held at Halifax, when it was resolved unanimously to petition parliament for a general repeal of the *woollen-cloth stamping laws*.

An important decision under the *assessed-tax act* has lately taken place. A number of farmers in the East Riding were surcharged as horse dealers, not having a licence. They appealed to the commissioners, that farmers were not liable to be made dealers, and, consequently, not chargeable with a licence. After a full investigation, the surcharges were confirmed.

A new spring has lately been discovered at Harrogate, which bids fair to rival Cheltenham for celebrity. The waters have been analysed, and are found strongly to resemble those of that fashionable town. The discovery is likely to be of great benefit to Harrogate.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 323.

The *Harmony*, of Whitby, 300 tons, Jonathan Trueman master, from St. John's, New Brunswick, for Liverpool, with timber, was lately wrecked, at Rossbeigh, county of Kerry. Eleven of her crew were lost, and two pilots.

Married.] Mr. C. S. Palmer, to Miss Backhouse, of York.—The Rev. T. Tireman, of York, to Miss C. Place, of Skelton-Grange.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, to Miss Drakes.—Mr. J. Akester, to Miss Coultaas.—Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss Hopkinson.—Mr. W. Cook, to Mrs. Darby.—Mr. J. Ridley, to Miss S. Gorwood: all of Hull.—T. Wood, esq. of Hull, to Miss D. A. Garwood.—Mr. D. Stone, of Hull, to Miss R. Holdershaw, of Faldingworth.—Mr. J. B. Jackson, jun. to Miss F. Kidson: both of Leeds.—Mr. J. Clark, son, of Leeds, to Miss M. Wilkinson, of Ferrybridge.—J. Lockwood, esq. to Miss L. Cooper.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss H. Lancaster: all of Huddersfield.—The Rev. A. C. Campbell, of Pontefract, to Miss E. Dalrymple, of Mayfield.—Mr. Lambert, to Miss Chippendale, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. T. Iveson, of Beverley, to Miss M. Collinson, of Wyton.—Mr. S. Greenwood, of Todmorden, to Miss S. Eddison, of Holbeck, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. F. Johnson, to Miss D. Whitehead, both of Harrogate.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Richmond, to Miss I. Linton, of Northallerton.—Mr. W. Yeadon, to Miss M. Dennison, both of Yeadon.—Mr. M. Lees, of Addingham, to Miss B. Denton, of Leeds.—Mr. M. Glenton, to Miss E. Delicate, both of Boroughbridge.—Mr. W. Child, of Easington, to Miss J. Fewson, of Lockholme.—Mr. W. L. Simpson, of Hunmanby, to Miss A. Walker, of Hull.—Mr. John Stocks, of Woolrow, to Miss Shaw, of Overton.—Mr. Pinder, of Hodroyd-hall, to Miss Casson, of Minsthorpe.—Mr. Stead, of Gildersome, to Miss A. Mence, of Barnsley.

Died.] At Leeds, 51, Mr. Holt.—Mr. W. Tisdale.—32, Mr. T. Emmett.—Mrs. B. Winter.—In Park-place, 63, Mr. G. Saltmer.—48, Mr. T. Dodsworth.—82, Mr. J. Rothwell.—At Hull, 26, Mr. J. Daimond.—78, Mrs. Jackson, late of Beverley.—45, Mrs. Drant.—55, Mrs. M. Dick.—In Broadley-street, 83, Mrs. M. Gee, deservedly regretted.—In High-street, 51, Mr. W. Lamb.—28, Mr. J. Gardiner, suddenly.—In Nile-street, 83, Mrs. M'Rie.—22, Miss Terry.—63, T. Copland, one of the Society of Friends.—33, Mr. W. Etherington.—25, Mr. W. Hammond, deservedly lamented.—87, Mrs. A. Hutchinson.—75, Mrs. D. Moat. At Scarborough, 76, Mrs. Beilby.—41, Mrs. Dodsworth.

At Huddersfield, 36, Mr. J. Hayley.
At Beverley, 59, the Rev. B. Robin-
son.

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son.—Mrs. Adamthwaite.—103, *Mary Bogg.*

At Doncaster, 79, E. Simpson, esq.—56, R. Taylor, esq.—33, Mr. R. Hardy.—54, Mr. J. Sowerby.—Thomasina, wife of James Fenton, esq.

At Bradford, Mrs. H. Thackray.

At Knaresborough, 36, Miss Wheelhouse, respected.—33, Mrs. M. Ibbetson.—45, Mr. Chipperdale, deservedly regretted.

At Northallerton, 51, Mr. J. Smith, greatly respected.

At Whitby, Mrs. Scoresby.

At Osmontherly, 87, Mrs. M. Todd.—At Boxley-house, 69, J. Coker, esq.—At Sandall, 70, Mrs. Beale, widow of G. B. esq.—At Great Driffield, 76, Mr. T. Drinkrow.—At Newland, 54, Mrs. E. Chandler.—At Lilling, 90, Mr. J. Bentley.—At Kilham, 75, Mr. W. Park.—84, the Rev. J. D. Thomas, D.D. rector of Kirby, Mesperton.—At Parkgate, Guiseley, 82, Mr. J. Hive.

At Sprigsby, Mrs. Jane Robinson. Her loss will be deeply felt among her friends, and throughout her neighbourhood, where her charities were most liberal and extensive. Her exemplary virtues and piety will preserve and endear her memory.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late numerous meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c. held at Manchester, it was resolved unanimously, that “it appears that the act ‘for the relief of insolvent debtors,’ and the subsequent act for amending it, have proved injurious to the fair tradesman, and prejudicial to commercial credit. And that the hope of relief under these acts has a tendency to prevent persons in embarrassed circumstances from exerting themselves as they otherwise would, and ought to do, for the payment of their debts, or for making the most of their effects for the benefit of the creditors.”—This is all wrong.”

This country is likely to receive a supply of the finest wool from the colony at Botany Bay. There was lately a considerable sale of this wool at Liverpool, which averaged 11s. 6d. per lb. whilst the best Spanish wool reached only from 6s. to 7s. 6d.

Such is the deplorable condition of the weavers at Manchester, that the best hands are compelled to labour seventeen hours for 12s. per week; and this is high wages in comparison with many, who have families of from six to ten children.

Married.] Mr. G. Hughes, to Miss A. Sharp.—Mr. W. Bywater, to Miss M. Smith.—Mr. J. Felton, to Miss S. Nightingale.—Mr. J. Shankland, to Miss A. Thompson.—Mr. S. Entwistle, to Miss M. Brown.—Mr. T. B. Fletcher, to Miss Crosley: all of Manchester.—Mr. J.

Bradshaw, of Manchester, to Miss M. Ford, of Astbury.—Mr. T. Whitehead, of Manchester, to Miss M. Alexander, of Springfield-house.—Mr. J. Smethurst, to Miss M. Beattie, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Salford, to Miss M. Mathewson, of Chorley.—Mr. T. Slater, of Salford, to Miss E. T. Smith, of Manchester.—Mr. R. Edleston, to Miss B. Banks, both of Blackburn.—Mr. W. Aron, to Miss M. Norris.—Mr. E. Hopperton, to Mrs. Kelly, of Cornwallis-street.—Mr. R. Sharp, to Miss M. A. Fitley.—Mr. W. Georgeson, to Mrs. J. Bevan.—Mr. J. O. Head, to Miss K. Brown.—Mr. J. Berry, to Mrs. Abbott, of Great Crosshall-street: all of Liverpool.—M. Walton, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss F. Deacon, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Atkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss F. Jackson, of Ulverstone.—Mr. W. Gibson, of Liverpool, to Miss Kirk, of Whitehaven.—Mr. T. Haddock, of Ravenshead, to Miss B. Tattersall, of Burnley.—Mr. J. Hatfield, of Patfield, to Miss S. Wilkinson, of Glossop.

Died.] At Manchester, 52, Mrs. M. Worral, deservedly regretted.—In Spear-street, Mr. J. Grunshaw.—In Hanging-Ditch, Mr. J. Rouse.—66, Mr. C. Horsfall.—92, Mrs. S. Bowden.—In Lever-street, Mr. T. Duffield, regretted.—In Long-Millgate, 57, Mr. J. Finn.—26, Mr. J. Entwistle.

At Salford, in Springfield, Mrs. J. Leech.—44, Mr. S. Bottomley.—In Bury-street, 36, Miss Tonge.

At Liverpool, 83, Mr. H. Gearing, late librarian to the Athenæum.—At the Old Dock, 75, Mr. E. Taylor.—In Grayson-street, 47, Mr. T. Riding.—In Castle-street, Mr. G. Bell.—In Richmond-row, 60, Mrs. S. Cross.—In Cable-street, 39, Mrs. Mallaby.—In Great George-square, the Right Hon. Lady Crewe.—55, Mr. E. Corlett.—In Grayson-street, Mr. R. Riding, of Prescot.—Mrs. J. Fairfield.—In Knight-street, Mrs. Leckie.

At Preston, Mrs. J. Smith, lamented.—J. Robertson, esq. captain of the Lancashire militia.

At Wigan, 55, Mr. J. Tennant.—Mr. W. Smith.

At Ulverton, 78, Mrs. Holland.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. M. Rothwell, much respected.

At Stayley-Bridge, 32, Mr. Edward Buckley, after a short but severe illness.—24, Miss M. Turner, justly esteemed.—At Leighton-hall, 84, Mrs. Richmond, widow of Henry R. M.D. of Bath.—At Strangeway, Mr. T. Millington, of the firm of T. and R. M. of Manchester.—66, Mr. J. Starkie.—At Failsworth-Lodge, 53, the Rev. J. Hordern, incumbent of Shaw, and a magistrate for this county.—At Ramsbottom, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hallows.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

The corporation of guardians of the poor of Chester have lately resolved to build a county Lunatic Asylum, similar to the one recently erected by the county of Stafford.

In a late Chester guardian, it is stated the butchers and fishmongers, freemen of the city, have received official intimation, that, unless they pledge themselves to support the city officers and members of parliament, nominated and supported by the select body of the corporation, the privilege they now enjoy, of selling their commodities in these public markets, will be denied them. The property of these shambles, &c. is vested by the charter in the freemen at large, or "Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the city."

Married.] Mr. H. Griffiths, of Chester, to Miss J. Ellis, of Liverpool.—Mr. Hughes, of Nantwich, to Miss Cooke, of Walston-hall.—Mr. J. Saxon, to Miss M. Gibson, both of Northwich.—Mr. T. Halliwell, to Miss Clarke, both of Altringham.—R. Ellison, esq. of Upton, to Miss E. Jackson, of Bruch-hill, Warrington.

Died.] At Chester, 82, Mr. W. Davies.—In Castle-street, 38, Mrs. Seavill.—Mrs. T. Huxley.—51, Mr. S. Ackerley.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Nicholas, much respected.—64, Mrs. Cheney, generally respected.—At Neston, 71, Mrs. R. Whitehead.

At Runcorn, K. Jannion, esq. deservedly esteemed.—At Halton-castle, Mr. J. Astley, deservedly regretted.—At Winnington, P. Wettenhall, esq.—At Thornton-le-Moors, 85, Mr. R. Dutton, sen.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomason, to Miss Swift.—Mr. Bowmer, to Miss E. Stretton: all of Derby.—Mr. Frost, of Derby, to Miss M. Johnson, of Shuckton-house.—Mr. Haslam, of Little Chester, to Miss D. Taylor, of Derby.—Mr. J. Hart, of Derby, to Miss R. Kelly, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Greaves, jun. of Bakewell, to Miss Gill, of Chesterfield.—Mr. C. Hayward, to Miss F. Bloor, both of Ashborne.—Mr. J. Martin, of Alvaston, to Miss Slatter, of Derby.—Mr. S. Howard, to Miss Jones, both of Ashborne.—Mr. J. Blair, of the Polygon, Ardwick, to Miss H. Yates, of Ashborne.

Died.] At Derby, 35, Mr. W. Chawner, much regretted.—At Dale Abbey, 73, Mr. E. Hancock.—At Duffield, 21, Miss S. Saxton.—At Ticknall, 85, Mr. T. Richardson.—At Osmaston, 35, Mr. J. Warren: and the day following, 67, Mr. J. Warren, his father.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A petition has been forwarded from Nottingham against the present patriotic members.

Married.] Mr. J. White, to Miss M. Gee.—Mr. J. Parker, to Miss Wright: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Towers, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Guest, of Blackburn.—Mr. W. Cooper, of Nottingham, to Miss S. Bryan, of Mansfield.—Mr. W. Ratcliffe, to Mrs. Leverton.—Mr. J. Dennis, to Mrs. P. Robinson: all of Sutton in Ashfield.—The Rev. J. Boden, of Retford, to Miss M. F. Thornton, of Hull.—Mr. J. Neylor, of Pleasley-hill, to Miss Coupe, of Langwith.—At Ratford, Mr. W. Hill, to Miss C. Winrow, of Bobber's Mill.—The Rev. S. Davenport, of Sutton-Bonnington, to Miss E. Roberts, of Thornby-Grange.—Mr. Booker, of Keythorpe, to Miss M. Sampy, of Farndon.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-street, 64, Mrs. W. Holmes, deservedly esteemed.

—In Parliament-street, 24, Mr. J. Perry.—In New-street, 25, Mrs. M. Howitt, highly respected.—In Poynton-street, 74, Mrs. M. Gilbert.—In Parliament-street, 89, Mr. Lavender.—47, Mr. G. Wombwell, late of Lenton.—In Park-row, 77, Mrs. M. Tutin.—In Olive-row, Mount-street, 82, Mr. J. Clarke.—In Mill-street, 61, Mr. B. Ward.—45, Mrs. C. Snowden.

At Newark, Mrs. Godfrey, widow of J. G. esq.—83, Mrs. H. Glover.

At Mansfield, 91, Mr. T. Horley.—74, Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

At Bingham, 66, Mr. Fox.

At New Radford, Mrs. M. Walker, justly regretted.—At Stapleford, 29, Mrs. M. Godber.—At Sutton in Ashfield, Mrs. E. Butcher.—At Stanford, 37, Mr. R. Rowland, much lamented.—At Carlton, 25, Mrs. J. Knight.—At East-Markham, 26, Mr. J. Blagg.—At Kirkby, 65, Mr. A. Lowe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It has been lately resolved upon at Boston, to erect a new assembly room, with a piazza for the accommodation of persons in the butter market, &c. The present cross-chamber will be taken down, and one of the finest market-places in England be thrown completely open.

Married.] Mr. F. Dobson, of Market Weighton, to Miss H. Danby, of Bridlington-quay.—The Rev. W. Bolland, vicar of Swineshead and Frampton, to Miss S. Pritchard, of Belmont, Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Lincoln, 90, Mr. Alderman T. Foster.

At Deeping, Mrs. M. Pocklington.

At Aisthorpe, the wife of John Milnes, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Sir G. Noel lately presented a petition from the agriculturists of Rutland, praying for an extension of the Corn Law. It was rejected, and thus, it is to be hoped, a death-blow has been given to other such petitions, industriously circulated through the kingdom.

Married.] Sheldon Cradock, esq. to Miss E. Firmadge.—Mr. Faulkner, to Miss M. Weston, all of Leicester.—Mr. W. Henton, of Leicester, to Miss E. Keightley, of Hampstead.—J. Preston, esq. of Loughborough, to Miss E. Cecil, of Duffryn.—Mr. Jervis, to Miss E. Brown, of Oakham.—Mr. Jackson, of Oakham, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. J. Billson, of Loughborough, to Miss Cooper, of Hathern.

Died.] At Leicester, 72, Mr. J. Coltrman, deservedly esteemed for his active benevolence.—In Granby-street, 74, Mr. Palmer.—59, Mr. E. Parsons.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Gains, sen.—Mrs. Thoinhill.—64, Mrs. Huut.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith.

At Mountsorrel, 43, Mr. B. Fowkes.

At Great Wigston, Mrs. Robinson.—At Wigston Parva, Miss Wells, deservedly esteemed.—At Burwell, 104, George Lilley, labourer, who was active to the last.—At Great Glen, Mrs. Haymes.—At Belton, W. Toone, esq.—At Narborough, Mr. T. Hudson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Jessop, to Miss E. Vernon, both of Uttoxeter.—Mr. R. Weed, to Miss E. Blakeman, both of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Pouson, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to Miss Tollitree, of Lane End.—Mr. Ratsford, to Mrs. Ford, both of Hanley.—Mr. G. Cotton, to Miss Edwards, both of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Litchfield, in Boar-street, Mr. A. Bramall.—89, Mr. J. Warren, upwards of fifty-one years one of the bass choral singers of the cathedral.

At Walsall, 70, C. Windle, esq. an able and upright magistrate.

At Wolverhampton, in Worcester-street, Mrs. M. Bradbury.—Mrs. M. Wilkes, of Edgbaston.

At Newcastle, 39, Mr. R. Brothers.

At Burslem, 24, Mr. J. F. Tregorth.

At Cold Meece, J. Steedman, esq.—At Eaton, F. Owen, esq. of the Quarry, near Stourbridge, deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Whale, to Miss E. Mosley.—Mr. J. Carrier, to Miss M. A. Gray.—Mr. C. Markland, to Miss A. Hobson.—Mr. F. Rogars, to Miss M. J. Thickin.—Mr. T. Witmot, to Miss S. Ferguson: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Leigh, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Glover, of Gloucester.—Mr. T. Bate, of New-street, Birmingham, to Mrs. B. Henry, of the Sand Pits.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Webb, of Hill-school, Shenstone.—Mr. G. Bedson, jun. to Miss M. Brentnall, both of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. G. Wilkins, of Handsworth, to Miss M. Gilbert, of West Bromwich.—Mr. Parke, of West Bromwich, to Miss S. Salter, of Bilstou.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Hawkes, 43, Mrs. Betsey Hyde, regretted.—In St. Paul's-square, 76, Mrs. S. Bickley, widow of W. B. esq. of Bilston, deservedly esteemed.—In Legge-street, Mr. E. Hopday, 104, Mrs. Mary Lea.—In Sleet-house-lane, Mrs. Worrall.—In Bread-street, 74, Mrs. A. Meneo.—In Green's-place, 76, Mrs. M. Campion.—57, Mrs. Wortbey.

At Stratford-on-Avon, 62, Mrs. Bulton.

At Olton, 70, J. Richards, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Bordesley, 84, Mr. C. Leonard.—At Edgbaston, 56, Mr. Baynham.—Miss M. Parker.—At Handsworth, Mr. T. Campbell.

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of land proprietors and intelligent farmers was lately held at Shrewsbury, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of agricultural intercourse and information, and for the protection of the civil rights of the proprietors and occupiers of land.

Married.] Mr. T. Griffiths, to Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. W. Cox, to Miss M. Barnes.—Mr. Maybury, to Mrs. Hubbard: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Edgerley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Faulkner, of Worcester.—Mr. T. Leake, of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. Evans, of Trelydan-hall.—J. Austin, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss E. Hazledine, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Harris, of Ludlow, to Miss M. King, of Colwall Court.—Mr. S. Maddock, to Miss M. A. Heath, both of Whixall.—Mr. Foulkes, of Edgbaston, to Miss Smith, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. C. Wollaston, of the Folly, Nerscliff, to Miss M. Price, of Alderton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. C. Peats, much respected.—63, Mr. Harper.—Miss Edwards.—In the Crescent, Mrs. Lyon, widow of John L. esq.—In the Quarry-place, 22, G. Cecil Forester, esq. of Elmley-lodge.—In the College, 81, T. Pemberton, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Pool Lane, Newport, 66, Mr. R. Haden.

At Croft, Bridgnorth, Mrs. Hughes, widow of James H. esq.

At the Bank-farm, near Bishop's Castle, 32, Mr. J. Home, highly and deservedly respected.

At the More-farm, Mrs. Medlicott.

At Ludlow, 62, Mr. R. Pryce, deservedly respected.

At Condovery-green, 80, Mr. Langford.—At Tottenhall, Miss M. Worsey.—At Berwick Maveston, at an advanced age, Theresa Maria Gwynne, widow of Howell G. esq. of Aberaraaf and Pontwilym, county of Brecknock, deservedly lamented for her extensive benevolence.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] A. Y. Bird, esq. of Kidderminster, to Miss E. Harper, of Manchester-street, London.—Mr. T. Smith, of Brows-grove,

grove, to Miss Grosvenor, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Willetts, of Wonnerton Forge, to Mrs. M. Bratton, of Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham.—Mr. R. Thomas, of Dudley, to Miss M. Bissell, of Dudley-port.

Died.] At Worcester, 65, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Cooper.

At Thames-house, T. Yarnold, esq.

At Cradley, J. Cardale, esq. — At Yardley, 68, Mrs. Moss.—At Wick, 76, Eleanor, widow of Richard H. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] H. A. Lewes, esq. to Miss E. Morris, both of Leominster.—Mr. W. Lloyd, of Ross, to Miss Woodhall, of Hartleton-farm.

Died.] At Hereford, in Widemarsh-street, 73, Mrs. F. Lee.—Mrs. T. Willim.—57, Mr. J. Preece, deservedly respected.—In King-street, 87, Mrs. W. Maddy.—49, Mr. Yeomans.

At Leominster, 68, Mr. Phillips.—71, Anne, widow of Evan Stephens, esq.

At Ross, 70, Mrs. T. Addis.

At Whitchurch Academy, 78, the Rev. S. Phillips.

At Brilley, J. Harris, esq.—At Duds-hill, 86, W. Hyde, esq.

GLoucester AND MONMOUTH.

The Constitutional Whig Club for Gloucester and county, lately held their meeting, when a numerous party assembled: Col. Berkeley in the chair. Several very patriotic speeches were delivered; they were descriptive of true honest feeling, unbought, unsold, to a selfish corrupt ministry.

A direct line of road is projected from Cheltenham to Brighton, which will open a communication to that part of the coast, from Herefordshire and South Wales.

Nearly three hundred surcharges, under the head of assessed taxes, are said to have been recently made in one division of the county of Monmouth.

Married.] Mr. P. Legge, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Elliott, of Huntley.—Mr. W. Herapath, to Miss S. Bird.—Mr. F. Evans, to Miss E. Jones: all of Bristol.—Mr. J. B. Estlin, of Bristol, to Miss M. Bagehot, of Langport.—Mr. J. Jarvis, of Bristol, to Miss Holloway, of Cross.—Mr. E. A. Bird, of Bristol, to Miss Rausford, of Kingsdown-parade.—Mr. T. Witts, to Miss Cherrington, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Smart, to Miss C. Davies, both of Chalford.—Mr. Sealey, to Miss Stephens, both of Cirencester.—The Rev. W. R. L. Walters, of Lanover, to Miss G. R. Bird, of Gontre.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Palace-yard, Charles Evans, esq. a member of this corporation.—In John's-lane, Mr. Fletcher.

At Bristol, in Montague-parade, 76, Mr. M. Williams.—In Park-street, Mrs. Earle.—In St. James's Church-yard, Mr. W. Hemming.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lucy Hill.

At Cheltenham, 86, Mrs. Dunscombe, wife of the Rev. S. D.—Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Newte, esq.—36, Mrs. Crook.

At Tewkesbury, 21, Miss C. Honiatt, justly esteemed.—Mr. W. Clarke.

At Newport, 83, A. Wiltshire, esq.

At Thornbury, 30, T. Morris, esq.

At Hucclecote Mill, 84, Mrs. M. Matthews, much respected.—At Taynton, 69, William Holder, esq.—At Brislington, Mr. J. Pullin.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A petition was lately presented to the House of Commons from some of the inhabitants of Oxford, complaining of the conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, in interfering with the late election, by bribery, and other means of influence.

Married.] Mr. J. Hattaway, of Witney, to Mrs. A. Hankins, of Oxford.—Mr. B. R. Fisher, to Miss B. Shrimpton, of Oxford.—The Rev. R. Lowndes, of Brightwell, to Miss M. Douglas, of Salwarpe.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. E. Groves.—In Holywell, 77, Mrs. Morrell, widow of Jas. M. esq.—R. Chapman, esq. of Banbury.

At Banbury, J. Barnes, esq. one of the senior members of the corporation.

At Henley, Mr. B. Moorhouse, the oldest member of that corporation.—Mrs. Joanna Hilton.—At Wheatley, 41, Mr. J. Busby.—At Garsington, Mr. Saunders.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

No little bustle has lately been caused amongst the inhabitants of Windsor, in consequence of a copy of the charter of that borough having recently got into circulation, by which it appears that they are entitled to privileges which have long lain dormant.

Married.] The Rev. T. Pennant, of Weston Turville, to Miss C. Griffith, of Rhual, Flintshire.—C. Smith, esq. of Shrivenham, to Miss M. Busby, of St. Clement's, Oxford.—R. Harvey, esq. of Langley-park, to Miss J. J. Collins, of Hatch Court.—D. C. Webb, esq. of Denham, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Brentford Butts.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Rd. Stone.—In Minster-street, Mr. Spencer.

At Mortimer, Mr. N. Gould.—At Donnington, Catherine, wife of George Monkland, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates at the late Bedford sessions came to the following resolution:—“That the system of roundsmen, or paying labourers a certain portion of their labour out of the poor-rates, which has too long prevailed in this county, is destructive of the moral energies of the labourer, and equally injurious to the interests of the farmer, who has a right to expect a fair and adequate portion of labour from the hands employed on his farm.”

Married.] Mr. H. Smith, to Miss S. Paternoster,

Paternoster, both of Hitchin.—Mr. White, of Standon, to Miss Wortham, of Royston.—Mr. W. Biggs, to Miss Crump; both of Bronham.

Died.] At Bedford, 57, the Rev. T. Cave.

At Little Munden, 78, the Rev. E. Heysham, forty-seven years rector.—At Bygrave, Miss Doo, of Chipping.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. Alderson Cooke, esq. to Miss C. Squire, of Peterborough.—The Rev. J. Field, of Wotton hill, to Miss Lonisa Bonsquet, of Hardingshorne.

Died.] At Peterborough, T. Mann, esq. suddenly.—Mr. R. Reed.—In Boongate, Mrs. Eleanor Bull.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Furbank, to Miss E. Wentworth.—The Rev. J. Holmes, fellow and tutor of Queen's-college, Cambridge, to Miss C. E. Gorham, of St. Neot's.—Mr. R. Warner, to Miss E. Fox, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Cambridge, 40, Mr. T. Tate.

At Ely, 82, Mr. H. Wilks.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. G. Gibbs, of Peterborough.—At Whittlesea, 82, Mrs. Layton.—At Leverington, 52, Mr. P. Medcalf.

NORFOLK.

By experiment, in Norfolk, forty bushels of oyster-shell powder is found equal in virtue to eight tons of farm-yard dung. It is described as an excellent manure for wheat, and as a top-dressing for young clovers, &c.; also for gardening purposes, as, from its saline exudation, it destroys slugs and others of the reptile tribe, so destructive to gardens in the spring season.

Married.] Mr. Whitred, to Mrs. Luke.—Mr. E. Cook, to Miss L. Nixon.—Mr. J. Hales, to Miss M. Riches: all of Norwich.—J. H. Yallop, esq. of Norwich, to Mrs. Mendall, of Chapel Field Place.—Mr. R. Dawson, of Norwich, to Miss M. A. Champion, of Nottingham-place, London.—Mr. J. Robson, of Yarmouth, to Miss A. Staff, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Draper, of Yarmouth, to Miss Ellett, of Ormesby.—Mr. J. Browne, of Norwich, to Miss Norton, of Tuddenham.

Died.] At Norwich, 63, Mr. D. Roe.—77, Mr. S. Moore.—85, Mr. W. Whinard.—In St. Benedict's, 85, Mr. Griffin.—At Yarmouth, 45, Mrs. King.—76, Mr. J. Corp.—44, Mr. T. Abigail.—At Lynn, Mrs. D. Reeve.—81, Mrs. Goodwin.

At Swaffham, Mrs. R. Cross.—44, Mr. J. Plowright.

At Diss, Mrs. Taylor.

At Mundford, 55, Mrs. Watson.—At East Dereham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Browne.—At Kimberley, 28, Mr. C. Cadywold.—At Hackford, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Granger.

SUFFOLK.

It is in contemplation to form a harbour at Lowestoft, and open a communication

with Norwich: this can be effected by a cut, of only one mile, between the rivers Waveney and Yare, by which vessels of 100 tons burden might be navigated from the sea to that city.

Married.] Mr. H. Gross, to Miss Loft, both of Woodbridge.—The Rev. C. Sharpe, of Melton, to Miss A. Goodwin, of Woodbridge.—Mr. J. King, to Miss A. E. N. Hubbard, both of Long Melford.—The Rev. C. Lawson, of Needham Market, to Miss M. A. Clover, of Creeting.—Mr. B. Gall, to Miss P. Wright, both of Brandeston.—Mr. G. Mayes, of Old Newton, to Miss H. Pizzy, of Mendlesham.

Died.] At Bury, 81, Mrs. Mathew, widow of James M. esq.—51, Miss E. Cotman.

At Ipswich, 69, John Rainbird, esq.—71, Mr. T. Gordon.—At Beccles, 83, Mrs. Alexander.—At Eye, 35, Mr. R. Bowles, respected.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Johnson.—52, Mrs. N. Vickers, respected.—81, Mrs. E. Daking.—At Long Melford, 89, Thos. Richardson, esq. much respected.—At Edwardstone, Mrs. Melton.—At Otley, Mrs. Miller.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Hunnibell, of Colchester, to Miss Drane, near Ipswich.—G. Rogers, esq. of Manningtree, to Miss M. Roebuck, of St. Mary at Hill, London.—Mr. T. Byass, to Miss S. Witham, both of Rayleigh.—Mr. Pond, of Maldon, to Miss S. Wilsheire, of Terling.—Mr. J. Gardner, to Miss A. Grimwood, both of Kelvedon.

Died.] At Colchester, 80, Mrs. S. Moore, much respected, formerly of Melford.—At an advanced age, Mr. Abbott.—At Chelmsford, Mr. A. Lapworth.

At Maldon, Mrs. J. Sadd, respected.—At Billericay, 84, Mrs. S. Wingfield, much respected.

The Rev. E. Parkinson, rector of Great Leighs, and late of Lincoln, A.M. Oxon.—At Mersea, 80, Mr. R. Sadler.—At Moulsham, 67, Rich. Martin, esq. late of Chelsea.

KENT.

Rochester and Chatham are now lighted with Gas.

Gravesend, for some time past, has been full of volunteers for the South American cause: it is supposed that not less than two thousand have sailed from thence within the last three months.

Married.] Mr. H. Gillman, to Miss Sheppard.—Mr. W. Cole, to Mrs. Hawkins.—Mr. F. Casey, to Miss S. Fairbrass: all of Canterbury.—H. Collard, esq. to Miss L. Clifford, of Canterbury.—T. Bedford, esq. of Ramsgate, to Miss Curling, of Chilton.—Mr. R. Williams, of Maidstone, to Miss E. Carter, of Hollingbourne.—G. Pemble, esq. of Dunsford-house, to Miss M. Millen, of Aylesford.

Died.] At Canterbury, 50, Mr. T. Creed.

Creed.—In St. Peter's-street, Mr. Chandler.—In Grove's-lane, 44, Mr. Jones. At Dover, Mr. Ward.—Mr. Wood, respected.—At Chatham, Mr. Kither, respected.—On the New Road, 82, Mrs. E. Assiter.

At Maidstone, 62, Mr. J. Durrant.—29, Mr. Swain.—38, Mr. J. King.

At Milton, 63, Mrs. Hull.—Mrs. Foord.—At Margate, Miss Tring.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Pope.—In St. John's-place, Mr. Sandgrove.—At Folkestone, 40, Mr. J. Andrews.

At Ashford, 84, Mr. R. Matson, much respected.—77, Mr. T. Vile.

SUSSEX.

An exhibition of apparatus for preserving lives from shipwreck lately took place at Brighton, and was found completely effective. A shot, with grapples, by it can be thrown, almost to a certainty, across any object in the sea within 400 yards from the shore.

It is in contemplation to establish a market for the sale of fat cattle and sheep at Arundel, to be held fortnightly, on the Tuesday immediately before Chichester market, which is held on every other Wednesday.

Married.] J. Merricks, esq. to Mrs. Hall, of Grover-hill, Hellingly.

Died.] At Chichester, in the Pallant, Mr. E. Gibson.—Miss Murray.

At Brighton, in Middle-street, Mr. Tugwell.—Mrs. Holden, wife of Jos. H. esq. late of Lombard-street, London.

At Winchelsea, 69, R. Denne, esq.—At Langstone, 63, B. Silver, esq. suddenly.

HAMPSHIRE.

A new turnpike-road from Southampton to Winchester is in contemplation, which promises to be highly beneficial and advantageous. It is intended to join the Botley road at Twyford.

Married.] Mr. R. Corfe, to Miss Miller, both of Winchester.—Mr. Deneké, chief of the Medical Staff, Isle of Wight, to Miss Delgarno.—Capt. Needham, to Miss Jackman, of Romsey.—Mr. F. Whitear, of Cheriton, to Miss S. Armstrong, of Hockley-farm.

Died.] At Winchester, 19, Miss Hickman.—In Colebrook-street, Mr. Purchase.

At Portsmouth, in Hampshire-terrace, the wife of Major Sterling.—Mr. J. Little, of the Dock-yard.—51, Mr. A. Clarke.

At Portsea, Mr. Pike.—Mr. J. Fuller.

At Southsea, 51, Miss Randall.

At Gosport, in Cold Harbour, 74, Mr. W. Hewson.—73, Mr. Smith.

At West Cowes, Mr. W. Oak.

WILTSHIRE.

A respectable farmer of North Wilts, from the want of employment for labourers last year, put by his ploughs, and had his land dug with the spade. This he found an additional expense of about 8s. an acre; but he had helped the poor, his

land was much better worked, and he expected an increased produce.

Married.] Mr. A. Eyles, of Melksham, to Miss J. P. Pitman.—Mr. J. Dancer, of East Grey, to Miss A. Parsloe, of Malmesbury.—Mr. T. B. Maurice, of Swindon, to Miss E. A. Bullock, of Overton.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Guest.—Mr. Rumbold.—T. Tatum, esq.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Webb.—At Trowbridge, Miss H. Deacon.—58, Mrs. Cadby.

At Wenfield, the Rev. E. Spencer.—At Teffont Manor-house, 70, T. Mayne, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Among the numerous praise-worthy premiums of the Bath Agricultural Society, a new one this year is offered to three several poor cottagers, for the encouragement of setting up bee-hives.

Married.] Mr. J. Place, to Miss Gay;—The Rev. T. Leman, of the Crescent, to Mrs. Hodges, of Northampton-street: all of Bath.—Mr. Jarman, of Caroline-buildings, Bath, to Miss E. Fenton, of Reading.—At Tanton, Rear-admiral Monkton, to Miss E. P. Phipps, of Collipriest.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-street, 87, Mrs. E. Buck.—Mrs. Rexworthy.—B. Amory, esq. late of St. Christopher.

At Frome, 65, Mrs. Brand, of Cambridge.

At Taunton, Mrs. Risdon, of the Society of Friends.—At Wellington, 76, Mr. Holman.—At Curry Mallett, 76, Mrs. Summers.—At Corton, 86, Mrs. Draper, widow of the Rev. W. D.—At Broomfield-hall, Mrs. Cruckshank.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Mapperton, the Rev. H. Fox, to Margaret, daughter of the late Col. Edwards, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. G. Read, wife of T. G. R. esq.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Butcher.—Mr. J. Wood.—P. Coales, esq. of Bath.

At Blandford, Mary, wife of John Harrison, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Museum Room of the Devon and Exeter Institution is not again to be let for musical or any other public amusements. The committee have very judiciously voted 200l. to fit up that important part of the building for the promotion of science and natural history, agreeably to its original intention.

Married.] Mr. R. Cross, to Miss J. Gould, both of Exeter.—Mr. J. Bazeley, of Exeter, to Miss G. Odgers, of Budleigh Salterton.—J. C. Cookworthy, esq. M.D. of Plymouth, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Urquhart, 29th regt. foot.—Lient. Southey, R.N. to Miss Parsons, of George-street Dock.—Mr. G. Tolland, of Tiverton, to Miss Cade, of Newton St. Cyres.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Ferris.—73, Mr. T. Bussell.

T. Bussell.—The Rev. W. Moore, of Lovaton.—Mrs. Kilpin, wife of the Rev. S. K.

At Plymouth, in John-street, 64, Mrs. Cordes.—In Portland-place, Mrs. Hamlin.—Mrs. Bennett.—Miss Fillis.

At Barnstaple, 75, Mrs. A. Loosemore.

At Chudleigh, Margaret, wife of B. Le Mesuier, esq. of Hackney.

At Tavistock, 80, Mrs. G. Edgecombe.

—At Topsham, 68, B. Meauley, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] A. Scobell, esq. of Penzance, to Miss M. Vyvyan, of Trewan.—At Penryn, Capt. Gosshard, to Miss E. Robarts.—J. R. Lethbridge, esq. of Launceston, to Miss E. Baron, of Tregnor.

Died.] At Falmouth, 57, Mr. W. Boulderson.—At Truro, Miss E. Catchpole.—63, Mr. W. Wills.—Mr. J. Stoker.—At Launceston, 73, Mrs. Kingdon, deservedly esteemed for her extensive benevolence.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. R. Lewis, of Wrexham, to Miss Dickin, of Cefu-y-wern.—Mr. S. Vaughan, of Myfod, to Miss Morris, of Welshpool.—Mr. J. Davies, of Tyisaf Bedwas, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Thomas, vicar of Bedwellty and Monythusloine, Monmouthshire.

Died.] At Ruthin, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Jones, late of Cefn Coch, Denbighshire.

At Beaumaris, 28, Mr. Evan Edwards, solicitor.—At Bala, Mr. T. R. Charles.—At Machynlleth, Mrs. Evans, wife of H. E. esq.—At Tenby, 78, Mr. G. Thomas, suddenly.—Miss E. Reynolds.—At Morriston, the Rev. B. Davies, perpetual curate of St. John's, Swansea.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] T. Kinneear, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss S. Gott, of Armley-lodge, near Leeds.

Died.] At Glasgow, Dr. John Riddell, M.D.; a gentleman of eminent literary abilities.—At Leslie-house, Fifeshire, the Countess of Rothes.—At Hawlthead, Lady E. Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Married.] C. Colelough, esq. M.P. to Miss J. Kirwan, of Leeson-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, A. Dempsey, esq. fifty-six years cashier at the bank of Messrs. Latouche.

At Dungannon-park, 90, Viscount Northland, a representative peer of Ireland.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the Count de Beauharnois, formerly a senator, and father of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

At the Hague, 44, the Countess Dowager of Athlone.

At Rome, Charles the IVth. the eccentric and imbecile King of Spain.

THE ENGRAVING.

We have judged it proper to submit to our readers an engraved View of the East and North Fronts of the Opera House, now rendered one of the most superb structures in Europe. In general design, it has been made to accord with MR. NASH's plans for the GRAND-JUNCTION STREET, and other erections in its vicinity; and these alterations have been ably conducted by MR. REPTON, at a cost, to the ground-landlord, little short of 40,000*l.* The lower arches represent a series of splendid Arcades surrounding the building, adapted to promenade in bad weather, whatever be the direction of the wind; and are provided with elegant shops, in the manner of the PALAIS ROYALE AT PARIS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. and another correspondent are informed, that the half-sheet of our last Number which contained some improper paragraphs under the head MULIERIANA happened to be getting ready for press on the day our late respected Printer was seized with those spasms in the stomach which within an hour terminated his life. The consequent confusion of the Printing-office, and the effect on the minds of all the persons connected with this miscellany, were such, that the usual arrangements against such improprieties were frustrated, and no suspicion of their existence was entertained till some days after the publication.—They were sent from Paris by a literary gentleman, who evidently forgot the moral character of the work for which he was translating. The leaves have since been cancelled; and, that such paragraphs may not disgrace our bound volumes, we have determined to give the cancels gratuitously to all our friends who do us the favour to apply for them.

The TOUR IN FRANCE will be resumed in our next.

ERRATA.

Page 117, for *seventeenth*, read *seventh*.

Page 122, insert after the last paragraph, omitted by mistake:—“The earth, in moving around the centre of the momentum (or, according to the old nomenclature, centre of gravity,) of the earth and moon, necessarily communicates a *swing*, or centrifugal motion, to every portion of its mass, and in certain constant relations to the moon. The effect of this swing (if the expressive term may be admitted,) is perceptible in simultaneous motions of the *fluid* part, or seas, producing tides, and, of course, not visible in the *fixed* parts, or concrete earths and rocks. The cause of the motions of the earth and moon is common, and therefore the effects are corresponding, and apparently dependant one on the other. The tides are, in fact, strictly a phenomenon of relative motion, produced by the common cause of all the motions of the terrestrial system. And their motions are not caused by the moon, more than the motions of the tides cause those of the moon.”

Page 126, for *Schedari*, read *Schedoni*.